The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,083 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. "VICTORIA," 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. CATES, taking the homeward Bombay mail of the 11th November, will proceed to London calling at Naples.

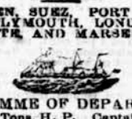
For further particulars apply to

The SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. Company,

Bombay, August 24, 1887.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th Aug.
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shailard	6th Sept.
MASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
NIZAM	2726	500	R. Hasselwood	30th "
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAJESTALIA	3934	650	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th "
*L ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th "
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th "
MALWA	2968	2000	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Bazoon Mouse, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. W. Russel.	1st Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th Sept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3357	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th "
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE first-class steamer "CLAN OGILVIE," 2,500 tons, Captain GUARD, will sail from Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 25th inst.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Streets, Bombay, August 23rd, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As. 10	"
PEKOE DUST	" 10	"
SOUCHONG	" 6	"
CONGOU	" 4	"

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES,
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 29th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE
CRICKET KIT
Of very Superior Quality;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN-TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET, AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	WATER BOTTLES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	DRINKING CUPS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	SPIRIT FLASKS.
CANTEENS.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRANDY'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,	BOMBAY,
East Street.	43, Esplanade Road.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

LOADED CARTRIDGES.

	Rs. a.
Boxer Patent, for Snider Rifles ... ·577 bore pkt. of 100	10 0
Eley-Boxer, coiled brass with express (hollow) bullets, ·450 " "	100 13 0
Do. do. do. ·500 " "	100 14 8
Eley-Boxer, Bottle-Shaped, ·577 reduced to ·450 bore. Government pattern for Martini-Henry Rifles ... "	100 13 0
Do. do. with express bullets... "	100 14 0
Eley's Solid Drawn Metal Express, ·360 bore... "	100 9 8
Do. do. do. ·577 " ... per	100 18 0
Do. do. do. Bottle-shaped, for Westley Richard's Express Rifles ·500 ... "	100 18 0
Do. do. do. for ·450..... "	100 15 0
Central Fire Rifle, ·320 bore long...box of	50 2 0
Do. do. ·380 " ... "	50 2 8
Central Fire Revolver, ·320 bore ..... "	50 2 0
Do. do. ·340 " ..... "	50 2 0
Do. do. ·380 " ..... "	50 2 4
Do. do. ·410 " ..... "	50 2 8
Do. do. ·450 " ..... "	50 2 12
Do. do. ·445 " ..... "	50 3 0
Rim-Fire Rifle, ·380 bore long... "	50 2 12
Rim-Fire Revolver, ·230 bore ..... "	100 2 4
Do. do. ·320 " ..... "	50 2 0
Do. do. ·380 " ..... "	50 2 4
Do. do. ·410 " ..... "	50 2 8
*Do. do. ·410 " ..... "	50 2 8
Do. do. ·440 " ..... "	50 2 12
Do. do. ·442 " ..... "	50 2 12
Pin-Fire, for Lefaucheux Revolvers, 9m-m bore..... "	50 1 14
Bulletted Breech Caps, No. 1 smallest size. "	100 1 0
Do. do. " 3 largest " "	100 1 12

*Colt's Deringer Cartridges.

LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

Brown.	Blue.	Green.
10, 12, 14, 16 Bore.	12 Bore.	12 Bore.
100 Rs. 10 0	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 12 0
500 " 47 8	" 52 8	" 53 8
1,000 " 90 0	" 100 0	" 110 0

EMPTY CARTRIDGE CASES.

Eley-Boxer, coiled brass ·450 bore.....box of 100	5 0
Do. do. ·500 " ..... "	100 6 0
Do. do. ·577 " } 2½ and 2¾ inches long } "	100 7 0
Eley-Boxer, Bottle-shaped ·577 reduced to ·450 bore.... "	100 5 8
Eley's Solid-Drawn Metal, for Express Rifles ·360 bore... "	100 5 0
Do. do. do. ·450 " ... "	100 7 8
Do. do. do. ·500 " ... "	100 7 8
Do. do. do. ·577 " ... "	100 9 0
Do. do. do. Bottle-shaped, for Westley Richard's Express Rifles, ·500..... per	100 9 8
Do. do. do. for ·450..... "	100 8 0
Westley-Richard's solid-drawn Metal, for Express Rifles, ·450 bore... box of	100 8 0
Do. do. do. ·500 " "	100 9 8
Do. do. Carbines ·450 " } 1½ inches long } "	100 6 0
Do. do. for Muskets ·450 bore } 2½ inches long } "	100 7 8

Note.—The following Cartridge Cases being kept for both Pin and Central Fire Guns, and in different sizes, it is absolutely necessary for constituents, when ordering, to state whether Pin-fire or Central-fire Cases are required, as also the gauge and quality wished for:—

	Per thousand. Rs. a.
Eley's Brown, Ordinary Quality, No. 10 Gauge...	30 0
Do. do. do. " 12 " ...	25 0
Do. do. do. " 14 " ...	26 0
Do. do. do. " 16 " ...	26 0
Eley's Blue Medium Quality " 12 " ...	30 0

	Rs. a.
Eley's Green, extra Quality and Gas-tight No. 12 Gauge	35 0
Do. do. do. C. F. only " 20 "	35 0
Do. do. do. do. " 8 "	72 0

CARTRIDGE BAGS AND BELTS.

Brown Canvas Bags, for 50 Cartridges	4 12
Do. do. do. 75 "	5 8
Do. do. do. 100 "	6 8
Patent Belts to hold Cartridges.....	6 0 to 8 0

CARTRIDGE LOADERS.

*Re-capping Machines, for Pin-Fire Cases...	6 0
*Do. do. Central-Fire Cases.....	9 0
*Do. do. ·450, ·500, ·577, and ·577-450	9 0
*Turn-Over, and Closer, for Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 24 Pin or Central Fire Cases	17 0
*Complete Loading and Closing Machine for Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 16	27 0

GUNPOWDER.

Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence's "Alliance" Prize Powder, Nos. 4 and 6 grain, 1 lb. tin	2 4
Do. do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.....	50 0
"E. C." Gunpowder, Double the strength of ordinary black powder, 46 grains full charge for a 12 bore gun, per tin	5 0
Curtis and Harvey's No. 6.....1 lb. tin	2 0
Do. do. per original case of 25 lbs.	50 4

BULLETS AND SHOT.

Chilled Shot, best quality, Nos. 1 to 10...per bag of 14 lbs. ...	2 4
Do. do. S. S. G. and S. G.-... do. ...	3 8
Express Bullets (hollow) ·360 bore, per hundred.	3 0
Do. with copper tubes ·450 " " ...	3 10
Do. do. ·500 " " ...	3 12
Do. do. ·577 " " ...	4 2
Copper Tubes for Express (hollow) Bullets...per box of 250	1 8
Prepared Bullet Wrapping Paper ....per sheet...	0 2

WADS.

Grease Proof, for No. 12 cases (to place between the powder and thick wad)...per box of 1,000	1 8
Thick Felt, for over powder.....bag of ½ lb.	1 8
White Cloth, for over shot.....bag of 500	1 6
Do. do. .....box of 250	0 14
White Card Wads .....per box of 500	0 12
Lubricating Cloth and Jute Wads, for ·360, ·450, ·500 and ·577 cases .....per box of 100, each kind	0 10
Lancaster Shot Concentrators, 12 bore .....per box of 250	1 10

HUNTING KNIVES.

With Metal Catch, Buck-Horn Handles, Scabbard and Strap complete, 6 inch blade	9 4
Do. 7 do.	10 0
Do. 8 do.	11 0
Skinning Knives, Carved, 7 inch	1 6
Do. do. 8 do	1 12

KYNOCH'S AMMUNITION.

No. 12 C.F. "Perfect" Cases...per box of 100	3 12
Caps for recapping do. ..... " 500	2 4
Anvils do. do. ..... " 500	1 4
No. 10 Waterproof Wads for do. ..... " 500	1 8
No. 10½ Felt Wads for do. ...per ½ lb. bag	1 0
No. 10 Thin Card Wads for do. ... ..box of 500	0 12
No. 10 Thick Card Wads for do. ..... " 500	0 10
Crimpers for do. ..... each	18 0
No. 12 C.F. Solid Brass Cases...per box of 100	11 2
Caps for recapping do. ..... " 250	1 4
Anvils do. do. ..... " 500	1 4
No. 10 Waterproof Wads for do. ..... " 500	1 8
No. 11 Felt Wads for do. ...per ½ lb. bag	1 0
No. 10 Thin Card Wads for do. ..... " 500	0 10
No. 11 White Cloth Wads for do. ..... " 250	1 0
Recapping Apparatus..... each	6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TO ABSTAINERS,
BLUE RIBBONISTS, TEATOTALLERS.
DRINK NON-INTOXICANT.
INDIA PALE ALE,
BREWED BY
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

UNDER the direction of a Brewer's Chemist The pleasant, grateful, and agreeable taste of a bottle of good Ale without its objectionable ALCOHOL, at one-fourth its cost.

Re. 1-4 per dozen.

Bottles allowed for, when returned, 4 annas.

SEASON'S SHOW OF NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES!!

DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, Fashionably Made.
GOWNS for BOATING and TENNIS
From special cloth in the newest colors and designs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS will be found in every DEPARTMENT
At prices to meet the requirements of ALL

WALKING COSTUMES.
A choice variety in new materials.
ULSTERS and CAPES.
Original in style, perfect cut and fit.

East Street, Poona. SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS. Apollo Street, Bombay.

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any requisite,
and will be glad to give
any information wanted.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very m fortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap,.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,	POONA,
43, Esplanade Road,	No. 1, East Street,
Opposite the Clock Tower.	Opposite Napier Hotel.

GENTLEMEN'S
"LOUNGE, VISITING, OR DRESS."
SUPERIOR FIT AND FINISH.
SUITS.
THE NEW DESIGNS FOR 87.

"SPECIALITIES."
All moderately priced.
PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

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COUPER AND TOSH,
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MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.

Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR

Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

"TOILET REQUISITES."

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

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CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
"MOOR" SHOOTING BOOTS.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT MADE
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
Please apply for our new illustrated Price-list.

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BOMBAY.

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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,	Regent House,
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A CONGRATULATORY BANQUET
WILL BE HELD ON THE 3RD PROX.
AT THE FREEMASONS' HALL,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
IN HONOUR OF
MOST WOR. BRO. SIR HENRY MORLAND, KT.

Tickets, Rs. 7-8 each, can be had by all Master Masons, on application to the GRAND SECRETARY, Freemasons' Hall, Byculla.

JUBILEE FIFTY.
SALVATION ARMY.
WELCOME MEETING
TO
COM. PAKEER SINGH (TUCKER)
AND 50 OFFICERS FROM ENGLAND
in the
ALFRED THEATRE, ESPLANADE,
SUNDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
MONDAY, 29TH AUGUST,
in the
ALFRED THEATRE.
Honorable Miss Sugden, Staff Capt. Blanche Cox, all the Indian Majors and a number of other Officers will be present.
To commence at 8 p.m.
Admission both Nights by Tickets.
8 Annas, 4 Annas and one Anna.

CHUBB'S
LADY'S BOUDOIR SAFE ON STAND,
TO HOLD JEWELLERY.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1 To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887 and to declare a Dividend.
2 To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3 To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4 To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st until the 8th September 1887, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August 1887.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 8th September 1887, at 3-30 o'clock p.m., when the following Resolution will be proposed :—

"To consider a proposal of the Directors to establish one or two other branches of the Company and to fix there one or two of the Company's available Presses."

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1887.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 19 per Share has been declared and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders on the Register on the 24 h idem, on production of their Share Certificates.

This Dividend will be paid to Shareholders in Bombay at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, and to Shareholders in Calcutta by Messrs. David Sassoon and Company of that city, at their Office, No. 104, Clive Street.

By order,
SADANAND BALKRISHNA,
Manager.
Bombay, 24th August, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP, subsisting between the Undersigned in MUCCADAMAGE BUSINESS under the name of VASONJEE VYDINA & Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as of the 13th day of June 1887. The Shares of the Profits of Memon Hajee Jackaria Cumoo, Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Abdul Latiff and Abdool Succoor Hajee Abdool Latiff in the said business have been paid over to them in lump, and their Shares in the Business have ceased. Henceforth Th. Vassonjee Khimjee, Hajee Vydina Cassum and Hajee Ibrahim Hajee Vydina are entitled to the outstandings and liable for the Debts of the said Partnership Business.—Dated this 21st August 1887.

VASSONJEE KHIMJEE
હાજી વાઝેધના કાશમ.
i.e., HAJEE VYDINA CASSUM
હાજી જકરીઆ કમુ.
i.e., HAJEE JACKARIA CUMMOO
હાજી ઈબરામ હાજી અબ્દુલ.
i.e. HAJEE EBRAHIM HAJEE ABDUL.
અબ્દુલ શકુર હાજી અબ્દુલ લતીફ.
i.e., ABDOOL SUCOOR HAJEE ABDOOL LATIFF.
હાજી ઈબરામ હાજી વાઝેધના.
i.e. HAJEE EBRAM HAJEE VYDINAH.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
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Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
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(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.
The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

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AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
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A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
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For list of Prices apply to
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5, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. THOMAS McLVILLE RUSSELL, in our Firms at Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee, CEASED on 30th April, 1887.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Calcutta, 18th August, 1887.

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MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
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EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
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OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.
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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY ! !
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
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PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

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By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

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We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

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(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

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Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
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Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
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As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

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A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.
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Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4 ; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action n the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself ;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

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[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]
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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.
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The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

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AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____ Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?
Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

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Fire Premiums for 1882 ..... £200,690
" 1885 ..... £288,156
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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1862	£1,570,573 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,508 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

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TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over £1,580,000
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RESERVE FUND £400,000
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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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Rampart Row, W.

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RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Exhibition, Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Chanda (s), arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Swordsman (s), for Zanzibar, Aden, &c, ; and Hutton Hall (ship), Calcutta.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 13th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 83,585 in receipts.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 20th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 55,543 in receipts.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations:—Mr. Shewjee Dharmajee, Rs. 10; M, Rs. 2, through the *Times of India*; Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Rs. 10.

THE S. P. C. A.—Mr. Kessowjee Issur has made a donation of Rs. 500 to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, on condition that the amount be kept intact, and only the interest accruing from it be spent in connection with the hospital.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Gunesh Kurson, living at Wirsalwady, a mehta in the service of Mungaldass Nagindass, reported having dropped on Tuesday one currency note for Rs. 50 and five notes for Rs. 10 each, belonging to his master, somewhere between Withulwady and Shaik Memon Street.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Lower Mahim, touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Bhewrabai, aged 35 years. Deceased, while in the act of drawing water from a well at that locality, overbalanced and fell into the well unperceived and was drowned. Her body was recovered by means of a drag. There were no marks of violence on it; and a verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Bapooram Moreshwar, who has a shop on the ground-floor of a house in Bholeshwar Road, reported that on opening the front door of his shop on Tuesday morning, he discovered the shop had been broken into from the back of the premises during the previous night, by a hole having been made in the masonry wall, the hand inserted and the wooden bolt of the door drawn. Some 50 ivory combs, 2 brass plates, and Rs. 5 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 40, was stolen.

DISORDERLY SEAMEN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Hassan Ahmed and twelve other seamen of the s.s. Chiltern were charged by Constable Hiscock before Mr. Ryan with wilful disobedience of lawful commands. Captain Goodsall stated that on Tuesday afternoon the men refused to turn to. It appears that one of the men had been ordered to pile some cable, and owing to his stupidity and carelessness, the cable officer gave him a box on the ears. On this the others came to him complaining and point blank refused to turn to work, asking to see the magistrate. As the disobedience was so palpable he (the captain) had thought it but right they should have the opportunity they sought. When asked what they complained of, one of the accused, who acted as spokesman, said they complained of being assaulted and wanted that stopped; another thing they wanted was permission to hit those who hit them. His Worship heard the men patiently, and on Captain Goodsall agreeing to see to the matter on board, discharged the men, advising them to return to work, and allowing the seamen a summons against the cable officer.

A DISHONEST TAILOR.—Kisson Dussarath, a Hindoo tailor living at Duncan Road, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges—the one of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 6-15-0, belonging to Muriam, woman; and two other charges of theft, of two umbrellas, valued Rs. 3, the property of Bunna, woman, and a silver ring, valued Rs. 1-4, the property of one Baloo Manajee. The accused, it appears, in the first case was entrusted with the pieces of cloth to be made up in choles and other articles of wearing apparel about twenty days ago; he failed to do so, and put off the complainant from day to day. She made a report to the police concerning the apparent neglect of the accused, and demanded that he should return the pieces of the cloth to her. This demand he was unable to comply with. Subsequently the two complaints of theft was also reported to the police, in which it was alleged that soon after the accused left their premises the two umbrellas and the silver ring were missing. The accused was taken in custody, and eventually made a confession, pointing out three Marwarrees in the native town with whom he had pledged the articles, and the whole of the property mentioned in the three cases were recovered. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

A EUROPEAN SOLDIER DROWNED.—On Monday afternoon, the body of a soldier belonging to the Royal Dublin Fusiliers was found in the Karakwasla Canal near Harapur. It is supposed that the deceased lost his life by an accident, the circumstances of which are not known as yet.—*Poona Observer*.

KOLI DISTURBANCE.—A fresh dacoity was committed at the village of Kondwal, in the Junner Taluka, by the notorious dacoit leader, Murhia Koli. One Vittoo Sinde, a pensioned police constable, was seriously maltreated. Colonel Wilson having made over charge of his office to Mr. Biddle, will proceed towards the scene of the decoits' activity. A strong police party, consisting of about 50 men, will also start from the Shanwara police head-quarters. Mr. Gunpatrao Mulhar, police inspector, who distinguished himself in the arrest of Honia Kingla, the Koli dacoit of 1871-72, has also been summoned from Satara and despatched towards Junner to co-operate in the measures organising for the arrest of this troublesome gang.—*Deccan Herald*.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

7-87—Little, S, F and N—Krishnarao Moroba vs. Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchunderji —Craigie L and O.

9-87—Cragie, L and O—Radhabai, widow of Atmaram Ramchanderjee vs. Krishnarao Moroba. —Little, S, F and N.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Long Cause.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hajee bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

538-86—Tobin and R—Ardesir Framji Moos vs. Mahomedbhoy Allana and others—In person, Part heard.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—For Counsel's reply.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Summary Suit.

325-87—In person—Roopa Prema and others vs. Vora Mahomedally—Tyabji and another.

Long Causes.

208-86—Janardhon G—Acharia Bashivkarji Shri Ramacharyaji vs. Narayencharya Sudarshanacharyaji—Khunderao M.

112-87—Janardhon G—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and others vs. Narayendas Sudarshanacharya and another—Khunderao M.

65-87—Jefferson B and D—The Indian Flour Mill Co. vs. Mulla Budroodin Mulla Sumsoodin—Janardhun G.

THE China papers comment upon the abuse of the new Chinese Customs regulations, under cover of which Chinese officials are taxing the food supplies of Macao and Hongkong. A member of the Legislative Council of the latter colony brought the subject before the Government, but was snubbed by the administrator for bringing forward a question without due notice. For the rest the head of the executive comforted himself, if not his council, by a reflection similar to that attributed to a diplomatic functionary who, having to deal with the prevention of smuggling, solved the problem by trusting to the high moral character of his countrymen. The Acting Governor assured the council that the Imperial Maritime Customs would do no wrong to the colony. Quite true, doubtless, in both cases, but if public affairs are to be regulated on such principles of faith, the executive offices might as well be filled by Sunday-school teachers.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

STEVENS HOWARD yesterday appeared before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, and applied for a summons against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, whom he charged with defamation, with printing matter known to be defamatory, of intentional result and criminal intimidation, and threatening injury to deter him from applying for the protection of the Court.

The applicant, before reading an information which contained thirty-one charges of defamation, made a short speech in which he attempted to acquaint Mr. Ryan with the surrounding circumstances of his case and his position for his Worship to better understand his present application.

After listening to the applicant for a short while, the Magistrate stopped him, remarking that he could reserve his speech for the opening address if any process were granted. He did not wish to curtail in any way his liberty of speech, but his Worship asked for the facts on which the defamation was alleged.

Mr. Howard was willing to do that, but before proceeding to refer to his information, he asked to be allowed to say a few words. He stated that his Worship must have seen recently that the *Bombay Gazette* had set itself up as a sort of oracle in Bombay, whose orders the High Court and the Magistrates had to obey under fear of its thunderbolts. It asserted that there was a lax administration of law in regard to defamation and endeavoured to make the Magistrate believe that he should not listen to charges brought against it, as they were all protected by the exceptions to the clause of the Penal Code applying to them. This view Mr. Howard denounced with great warmth, and he hoped the Magistrate would take a different view. Having delivered himself of these remarks, the applicant then addressed himself to his information, dealing with numerous charges against Mr. Geary *seriatim*. As they are too numerous to give in detail, it will suffice to say that Mr. Howard took exception to every mention that has been made of him in these columns. Every allusion or statement made of him Mr. Howard dubbed defamatory, denying the statements as false. In the first charge wherein the applicant took exception to remarks made by Mr. Geary in his reply in the case before Mr. Hamilton, in which Narayen Dharmajee was complainant, the Magistrate stopped Mr. Howard on the ground that the Court was precluded by law from listening to anything that had been said in another case.

In the third charge Mr. Howard asserted that the following remarks, as applying to himself, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 30th July—"We have had recently in Bombay several examples of the facilities which are afforded to ingenious persons to turn to profit what we consider a lax application of the provisions of the law in regard to alleged libel"—he denied that he was an ingenious person who has turned or was seeking to turn to profit the alleged lax application of the provisions of the law.

The Magistrate did not see why Mr. Howard inferred this to be alluding to himself.

Mr. Howard averred that he alone could be the person mentioned.

The Magistrate: Well, it does not appear to me to go beyond the bounds of newspaper criticism. This is quite legitimate criticism.

Mr. Howard: What, to slander me like this?

The Magistrate: The liberty of the press would be entirely endangered if you were to take exception to each statement of this sort made in the course of a newspaper discussion and call it defamatory.

Mr. Howard: But, your Worship, the question is this, Mr. Geary says I am an ingenious person turning to profit the lax application of the provisions of the law: that I made such a frivolous pretext as the omission of "Mr." before my name the subject of defamation. He can't be allowed to make such a statement; you could not make a more ruinous imputation, because it is altogether false.

The Magistrate: I think that a perfectly legitimate criticism.

Mr. Howard: The question is whether it is defamatory.

The Magistrate: I don't think it is.

Mr. Howard: Not to say a man is an ingenious person who turns to profit the lax application of the law? That not defamatory when it is all false!

The Magistrate held that the remarks were legitimate criticism. There would be an end to all free discussion if every journalist is to be brought before a Court to answer a charge of defamation with regard to such criticism.

The applicant disagreed, as Mr. Geary published a deliberately false statement.

The Magistrate said that it was a false statement, was a mere matter of opinion. He held once for all that the criticism was fair and legitimate, and asked the applicant to proceed with the other charges.

Mr. Howard dealt with the other charges which till the seventh the Magistrate held were groundless, as the alleged defamatory remarks were fair criticism. On reaching the seventh charge, where Mr. Howard said Mr. Geary had called him a "light-hearted accuser" who had "bespattered the name of his Excellency the Governor and the guests under his roof," he denied that he had done so, and went out of his way to show the respect and esteem, as a capable administrator, with which he held the present Governor. This statement, he contended, held him up to public execration, it was libellous because it imputed to him execrable conduct.

The Magistrate observed that it was for the applicant to show the remarks were intended for him.

Mr. Howard averred that he swore to the fact; and Mr. Geary had admitted so himself.

The Magistrate held that none of the charges so far could hold, as Mr. Geary was within the bounds of legitimate and fair criticism. He went on: I am only sorry that we have not here in India a law which required that criminal informations before they were laid, should require the previous sanction of the Attorney-General. Here in India we are flooded by applications of this nature. The law will have to be amended if such proceedings continue. An information of this sort should require the previous sanction of the Public Prosecutor before it could be heard by the Magistrate. You would have found your difficulty in England if you laid such an information, as you would require the previous sanction of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Howard was confident that sanction would be instantly granted if he had to require it.

The Magistrate doubted it very much, as it was known with what jealousy the Attorney-General withheld his sanction. A Bill was in contemplation in England, his Worship added, by which the Press was further to be protected against vexatious prosecutions.

Mr. Howard said he believed in England if the case was stated the Magistrate had to send it for trial without letting the prosecutor be subjected even to cross-examination. The applicant then proceeded with the subsequent charges. When he had reached the fifteenth, the Magistrate stopped and informed him that the law allowed him to entertain only three charges of the same nature, His Worship then ordered that a fresh information be filed containing not more than three charges. He remarked it was plain that if he had to accept as many charges as complainants wished, the Court's time would be occupied for months.

The applicant agreed to do this and get a solicitor to draw up his information. He then left, after having occupied the Court two hours and a half.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·749
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·852
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·9
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, SW, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	370
Fall of Rain	0·21
Total fall during month	11·92
" year	67·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th Aug.	0·79

* From midnight to midnight.

THE City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, the loss of which by fire was recently announced, was an iron screw steamer of 4,496 tons burden, built in 1872 by Messrs. Tod and McGregor of Glasgow. Like most Atlantic steamers, she was no doubt crowded with passengers, and the fact that all on board were able to escape in the boats is a proof of both the completeness of her outfit and the efficiency of her captain and crew which must strike every one.

COMPLAINTS are being made from time to time that our present Minister at Pekin, Sir John Walsham, is unsuited for the position he occupies.

COUNT MITHIEWICZ, a Polish gentleman and a representative of an American house, is said to have obtained a large order for telephone lines from China, and to have concluded a gigantic financial arrangement embracing the creation of banks, telegraphs, railways and other works.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday; and the other members present were Sir Henry Morland, Kt., Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., and Javerilal Umiashunker.

EXCHANGE OF LAND.

The Municipal Commissioner said Captain Hext, the Director of Indian Marine, called upon him that day and asked him to exchange certain land in the Government Dockyard, which was required for some additional sheds to be built in the Dockyard, for another piece of land which was some time ago given to the Municipality. The exchange would give the Municipality thirty yards of land more, and would admit of a great street improvement. Mr. Charles therefore asked the Council to sanction the exchange.

The sanction asked for was granted.

THE ACTING SECRETARY'S ALLOWANCE.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended the Council to sanction an allowance of Rs. 200, at the rate of Rs. 100 per month, for two months out of the three, during which Mr. Leask acted as secretary for Mr. Barrow. Mr. Leask had to learn the work, and he (Mr. Charles) was sure every one would certify to the satisfactory way in which he carried on the duties. This was recommended as a special case, as according to the Uncovenanted Service rules, Mr. Leask was not entitled to any allowance, as he was an officer who had acted for another, whose minimum salary was Rs. 500, whereas his own was somewhat more.

Sir Henry Morland said he had great pleasure in proposing the sanction.

Colonel Merewether thought that, as this was a special case, they should grant the allowance for the whole period of three months, and not for two months only.

Sir Henry Morland said he was quite prepared to accept the modification proposed by Colonel Merewether.

It was then resolved to sanction an allowance of Rs. 300 to Mr. Leask, as a special case, for the time he acted for Mr. Barrow.

WATER SUPPLIED TO THE PORT TRUSTEES.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted correspondence between himself and the Port Trustees relative to the rate to be charged for water supplied to the Trust properties, proposing that the Trust may be charged at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons, and asking the Council's sanction to this arrangement, under section 90 of the Municipal Acts. The proposed reduction was from 12 to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

It was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Sir Henry Morland that the charge be reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee proposed as an amendment that the charge be not reduced. The Trust was a flourishing body and sold the water at a profit to the shipping. The mills paid the higher rate, and Dr. Cowasjee did not see why the rate should be reduced for the Trust.

Mr. Javerilal seconded the amendment. If it was possible, he would make some allowance for the water consumed for flushing the urinaries which were used by a portion of the public.

The chairman said he would justify the proposed reduction on several grounds. The Trust benefited the trade of the Port; they watered and lighted the roads, which would otherwise have, under the law, to be done by the Municipality; and they were bound to show some hospitality to the large body of seamen who frequented the port.

The Municipal Commissioner said it being so difficult to discriminate what portion of water was used for the different purposes, Mr. Ollivant endeavoured to settle the dispute by proposing to charge 8 annas all round. This rate the Trustees were ready to accept; and he (Mr. Charles) would recommend the Council to sanction the rate.

The Chairman.—What do the Trustees charge the shipping for water?

Colonel Merewether.—One rupee per ton in the harbour.

Mr. Banajee.—How many gallons go to the ton?

Sir Henry Morland.—240 gallons.

Dr. Cowasjee.—Well, then the Trustees make a profit on the sale of Municipal water.

Colonel Merewether.—Oh, that is rather a complicated affair. We have to keep a flotilla, &c.

Sir Henry Morland.—The profit is very small. What is gained one year is often swallowed up the next by reason of the expense of repairing the flotilla.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and carried by a majority of four votes against three.

Cholera in Bombay.—Dr. Cowasjee, in terms of a notice of a motion given by him, moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Council with detailed information on the following points:—

1. How long during the present season cholera prevailed in Bombay, and how many deaths have been registered from this disease since its outbreak? 2. In what ratio is cholera increasing every week, and what steps are being taken to prevent its progress? 3. What are the probable causes of the present outbreak? Is it endemic or is it imported from other places?

Dr. Cowasjee said he put these questions in the public interest. He had been watching the progress of the disease in Bombay, and he was disappointed to find that the death-rate was increasing instead of diminishing. He thought it was in the interest of the trade that the public mind should be set at rest in this matter.

Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, who was present, promised to submit a report, stating that the cholera was not due to the quality of water or defective sanitary arrangements. He thought it was owing to the Punderpur fair. He was glad to say that during the last two days the death-rate had diminished.

The Council then adjourned.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

IN the case of Ardasir Rattonjee Shroff *vs.* Bhikaiji and Dosabhoy Dorabjee Gordhan, Mr. Chitnis, vakil, appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice West, as the presiding judge of the Court, in Chambers, and applied for a decree absolute for a divorce in favour of the petitioner. On the 14th February last, his Lordship had granted a decree *nisi* to the petitioner on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent; and as neither of them appeared to show cause yesterday, the decree was made absolute. It appears that the petitioner was married to the respondent at Bombay on the 11th May 1879, and they lived as husband and wife until the 8th November 1885, but there had been no issue of the marriage. Respondent then left the petitioner's house and went to reside with her parents, and did not return to the petitioner's house until the 12th September 1886. A few days later, on pretence of going to her parents' house, she eloped with the co-respondent. As soon as the petitioner heard of the elopement, he took criminal proceedings against the co-respondent, who, after a warrant had been issued for his arrest, appeared before the Third Presidency Magistrate. The proceedings were ultimately withdrawn; and at the suggestion of the Magistrate, the respondent went to reside at her parents' house. From September to November 1886, the respondent and co-respondent had lived together as man and wife at Surat, Khajoda, and Bombay; and a child was the issue of their criminal intercourse.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following other matters:—

RE PREMCHAND ROYCHAND.—Mr. Lang applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent. On the application of an opposing creditor, the hearing of the petition had been postponed until the 23rd November next; and as the interim order expired that day, the learned counsel asked for an extension for six months. His Lordship extended it for five months.

RE MAHADOO VISRAM.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a postponement of the hearing for a month. A commission for the examination of certain witnesses had been sent to Rajpur; but the learned counsel's client was not aware until last week that the commission had been returned, and hence an adjournment was necessary. Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, did not oppose the application, but applied for further delay until the first Court day after the October vacation. With Mr. Lang's consent, the hearing was postponed until the 16th November next.

RE MARVIN COHEN.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order, which was granted him.

RE JAMES FRANCIS SWITE.—Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, opposed an application for an interim order which the insolvent made in person. As the latter had had no time to reply to an affidavit filed by the opposing creditor, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE NURSOO DHURMAJEE CAMATER.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of a creditor, said that the insolvent filed his petition on the 5th November last, but had done nothing since. His Lordship dismissed the petition for want of prosecution.

ANOTHER Nihilist murder is reported. The widow of General Nesterovs, residing at Vladikavkas, has been murdered and robbed of valuables to the extent of 80,000 roubles. The crime was perpetrated by three young men, who endeavoured to escape to Turkey by ship. They were arrested on the way.

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Mr. E. M. Moses, the chairman of the company, presiding.

The following is a report of the directors for the year ending 30th April, 1887.

Gentlemen,—The directors have the pleasure to submit the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th April 1887. The season, under report, was regular and the rainfall seasonable. The crop consequently proved better than in the previous year, but the market for paddy was unfortunately not equally favourable, the average price being nearly eight annas per maund lower than that of the last year. Had it not been for this unfavourable circumstance, the result of the year would have been extremely satisfactory. The good season, however, maintained the advantages secured in the previous two years. The demand for land continued good, and enabled the company to add about 28,000 beeghas of new land to the area under settlement. The debts against ryots have also been reduced. The actual increase in the annual revenue was Rs. 7,846-12-6, but there was a loss of over Rs. 3,000 in departmental cultivation, and consequently the above statement shows only Rs. 3,904 as the net increase in revenue. The loss in the departmental cultivation was owing mainly to the low rate of paddy, and as this is a contingency which cannot be provided against, your directors have put a stop to this operation, and all the land which was hitherto used for the purpose, with the exception of about 1,000 beeghas, is now let out, and will make appreciable additions to the annual income from next year.

As regards the 198,734 beeghas of land which is shown as being under settlement, it must be remembered that more than one-fourth of that land is rent-free. When this land becomes fully bearing in 3 or 4 years' time, the further increment to the land revenue will be more than Rs. 75,000. In the same manner about 15,000 beeghas of land, which is partially reclaimed in lots 43,134 and 136, and about 8,000 beeghas of new land recently settled, are not included in this year's statement. Considering these facts the shareholders will, no doubt, see that the company's zemindaries are making a steady and substantial progress.

The outlay incurred during the year on the maintenance of the estates was Rs. 25,218-7-6 or about Rs. 8,000 more than that of last year. This increased outlay and the large amount which it was found necessary this year to spend on the repairs of rice mill and other properties, but which will not occur next year, have, it will be seen, greatly encroached on the year's income.

Your directors regret to say that the Bengal Rice Mill Association was not able to complete the purchase of the rice mill and other properties, and went into liquidation. Its assets were found to be very small, and your directors succeeded in getting only Rs. 2,000 in final settlement of the company's claim, and in consideration for the repairs which the properties badly required. The properties have now come back to the company, and have been repaired. Measures have also been taken to invite offers for the lease or purchase of those properties. The sum of Rs. 35,000 received as earnest money from the Rice Mill Company has, it will be observed, been carried to the credit of the properties.

Your directors this year made an experiment by sinking a Norton's tube well in Canning with the view of ascertaining if sweet water was available. The well has gone down nearly 250 feet and a spring of good and sweet water has been tapped which promises an ample supply. The result of this experiment is so far satisfactory, and when an abundant supply of overflowing water is obtained, which, it is anticipated by the engineer in charge, will shortly be the case, the directors believe that it will lead to the introduction of similar wells in all the estates, and to very beneficial results as regards the zemindary properties.

The amount collected for pottah salamis, viz, Rs. 3,574-8-0 and Rs. 610, being the amount of forfeited sixth dividend, have, as usual, been carried to credit of reserve fund which fund with a further addition of Rs. 815-8-0 from the profit and loss account now amounts to Rs. 1,00,000.

The sum of Rs. 2,500 has also been added from the profit and loss account to ryots' doubtful debt fund, bringing the figure of that fund to Rs. 33,500.

The net balance to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 1,14,212-12-0 and your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 19 per share be paid absorbing Rs. 1,14,000, carrying forward to next year's account the remaining sum of Rs. 212-12-0.

Mr. Selim S. Solomon, the chairman of the company, having left for England, Mr. E. M. Moses was appointed a director in his place, and the shareholders will have to confirm his appointment.

The directors regret to say that Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee, one of the auditors of the company and who had acted in that capacity for fifteen years, died during the year. Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody has been appointed in his place.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, and the audited balance sheet of the company for the year ending 30th April, 1887. A dividend of Rs. 19 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. E. M. Moses, by the board as a director of the company was confirmed. Messrs. E. M. Moses and B. R. Mody were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Settna and Cursetjee Coverjee Mody were re-appointed auditors of the company's accounts for the present year, at a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the directors, secretaries, treasurers, and agents for the satisfactory management of the affairs of the company, and a vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE COVENEY-BAYLIS MATCH.—The mile match between Coveney, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and Baylis, of the East Lancashire Regiment, took place at Ferozepore on the 15th instant, before some two or three thousand spectators. A good race was expected, as Baylis was reported to be doing something out of the common. Both men appeared on the mark in good condition, and were despatched on their journey to a good start, but after traversing fifty yards, Coveney shot to the front, and from this point the race was never in doubt, he won in the easiest style possible by eighty yards in 5 min. and 20 secs. The time is not so bad when we consider the track the man had to run on, which was very heavy, and having to train in such a station as Mian Mir in the middle of summer. There is no doubt the time would have been better had Coveney run out, but he had no occasion. The value of the stakes was Rs. 3,000 and the betting was odds of 3 to 1 on Coveney.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

BRIGANDAGE seems to flourish in many parts of China. The *Peking Gazette* gives the following account of an expedition against brigand tribes near Sining:—

The expedition took place last July. Those against whom it was directed are the Mohammedan tribes of Kuei-te and Atsuhu, who had been guilty of brigandage, killing officers and soldiers of the government, and rescuing prisoners by force. They had repeatedly been ordered to deliver up the principal offenders, but had refused to do so. The Viceroy instructed Li Liang-mu to post himself with six brigades on the east of the country of the brigands, and other officers with three brigades to occupy the roads on the west, so as to prevent the enemy from escaping into the country of Kwoloko tribes in Szechuen, while four brigades and the local militia of Kuei-te, numbering some hundreds of men, marched upon them from the front. The Taotai of Sining, Fang Ting-lu, was entrusted with the supreme command; arrangements were also made for the forwarding of supplies as required. The brigands first made a stand in the Kao-hung Pass, which they thought easily defensible on account of the country. But they were driven out by a sudden attack in front, and retired to the Lung-wang Pool. While they held this point, a part of Li Liang-mu's force occupied the narrow path to the east, by which the brigands had expected to be able to escape into the snowy mountains where their hiding-places lay. Then they moved westward to Mangie Shui-ch'uan, a precipitous and thickly wooded country, where they hoped the troops might become entangled and be cut off. A summons to surrender was once more sent, and when it was disregarded, an attack was made on two sides at once by the central and the western force. The enemy fled across the ridge, losing some thousands of men. On the side of the troops one colonel and six men were killed. Cowed by this defeat the tribesmen at once submitted, their chiefs coming into camp and swearing never to commit brigandage again. Cows, sheep and horses were distributed among them, and permission was given to them to pitch their tents and feed their flocks. Each tribe was allowed to select for itself a chief, who was appointed headman and entrusted with the care of keeping order. Since the time of the expedition not only have these tribes lived peacefully, but no brigandage has been heard of among their neighbours. The Mongols who live on the south of the Yellow River are also perfectly quiet and tranquil.

IT is announced that the Baku naphtha producers will henceforth be prevented from making Batoum their outlet in the Black Sea, the reason being the increasing importance of Batoum as a military centre. The plan of laying pipes to Soukhoum, 100 miles to the north of Batoum, is contemplated.

THE LANGWORTHY BREACH OF PROMISE.

MR. R. P. HARDING, Chief Official Receiver, sitting in Bankruptcy, has again had before him the Langworthy case upon an adjourned inquiry directed by the Court for the purpose of assessing the damages due to Mrs. Langworthy in an action for breach of promise of marriage, and for which she had obtained an interlocutory judgment.

Mr. Theodore Lumley appeared for Mrs. Langworthy; and Mr. Aldridge attended as official Solicitor.

On the last occasion the bankrupt was not represented, it having been decided that, being in contempt, he had no *locus standi*.

Mr. Brandon, solicitor, now appeared for him, and said that he had been instructed to do so by Mrs. Langworthy, son.

The chief official receiver intimated that, acting on the decision of the Registrar, he must decline to hear any one on behalf of a bankrupt who was in contempt of Court. It had not been shown, he said, that Mr. Brandon was in communication with him.

Mr. Brandon claimed to be entitled to represent the bankrupt, and said that he made a formal application for an extension of the time for filing the statement of affairs for six months.

Mr. Lumley.—I ask you to produce your retainer.

The Chief Official Receiver.—Where is the bankrupt now?

Mr. Brandon.—So far as I know he is at St. Petersburg. I have not had any communication with him.

The Chief Official Receiver said he must refuse the application for an extension of time.

Mr. Brandon submitted that he was entitled to be heard upon the enquiry. He did not understand that the Registrar had made any formal order depriving the bankrupt of a *locus standi*, and he intended to make an application to him on the subject. Manifest injustice might be done to the bankrupt, because no one disputed his liability to pay all his just debts in full.

The Chief Official Receiver adhered, however, to his decision, and the inquiry then proceeded.

Mrs. Langworthy was the first witness examined. She stated that she was one of the daughters of Mr. William Long, of Belfast, who was formerly in the Army, and on his retirement he became agent to Lord O'Neill. She received a college education, and various prizes were awarded to her. She held several educational engagments, and had been in the receipt of an income of about 700*l* per year. In January, 1881, she met with an accident, and went to Paris, where she met Mr Langworthy, and in August, 1882, she accepted his proposal of marriage. In the following month they went through the ceremony of marriage at Caen. A certificate of the performance of the ceremony was given, and she afterwards asked the bankrupt for it, and he said that he had sent it to his solicitors for security. At his request she consented to keep the marriage a secret for one year, and by her desire the marriage ceremony was again gone through at Antwerp. The Rev. Mr. Potts officiated, and the bankrupt accepted her as his wife, and placed a ring upon her finger. He subsequently wrote to her as "My dearest wife," and cards of "Mr. and Mrs. Langworthy" (one of which was produced) were printed. The bankrupt afterwards invited her as his wife to accompany him on a voyage with her sister in his yacht the Meteor. The invitation was accepted, and they had a rough passage. They stopped first at Pernambuco, and afterwards proceeded to Bahia. The bankrupt was kind to her in speech, but did not provide suitable food, and she became ill. At Bahia she was introduced to the consul by the bankrupt as Mrs. Langworthy, her sister (Miss Long) being always spoken of as his sister-in-law. They afterwards went on to Santa Catarina, and thence to Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Lumley was proceeding to examine Mrs. Langworthy with reference to the ill-treatment which she suffered about that time, when she burst into tears, became faint, and had to retire.

On her return after a short interval the examination was resumed. She said that she was very ill on her arrival at Buenos Ayres, and on one occasion the bankrupt kept her 27 hours without food. She detailed other ill-treatment, and said that she told the bankrupt that he did not know how to treat a wife. He replied contemptuously that she was not his wife. He advised her to hold her tongue, as the word of a rich man would be taken before hers, and he gave her to understand that if she did so he would treat her well. When he sent her home his last words were, "When the child is born go to the hospital." The vessel by which she returned was infested with rats, and the accommodation was miserable. On her arrival she sought legal assistance, and proceedings were instituted by Messrs. Lumley and Lumley for restitution of conjugal rights. On August 23, 1883, a child was born. She had been much distressed owing to want of means, and, in consequence of the peculiar position in which she was placed, her efforts to procure employment had proved unsuccessful. The bankrupt told her that he possessed property to the value of £200,000, but he requested her not to spend more than £4,000 a year, as he had to keep up his yachts, which cost him £7,000 per year. He stated the particulars of his property, and gave her to understand that he was a rich man. Until an order was made by the Court he never contributed one farthing to the support of their infant child.

Miss Edith Devereux Long, the sister of Mrs Langworthy, was then examined. She said that she remembered the voyage in the yacht Meteor. She went out on the invitation of Mr. Langworthy as his wife's sister. Mrs. Langworthy was always recognized as the bankrupt's wife, and the witness as his sister-in-law. She remembered her sister being unwell and the bankrupt being asked to allow her nourishing food, but he always seemed to grudge it, saying that she was "all right." At Buenos Ayres the bankrupt told her that her sister was not his wife, and denied the validity of the marriage at Antwerp, and said that with reference to addressing Mrs. Langworthy as his wife that was "merely a form." The bankrupt offered to provide for the witness as well as her sister if they went to Frankfort and remained quiet, but she did not want him to provide for her. The boat by which they were consigned to England was such a wretched concern that it could hardly be called a boat.

Mr. Walter Edward Long, brother of Mrs. Langworthy, was also briefly examined. He said that he was a barrister-at-law and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He knew that his sister had distinguished herself by taking University honours, and that she made very large sums by teaching. Of the subsequent events he knew nothing. Mr. Lumley pointed out that the allowance of Mrs Langworthy ceased when the decree *nisi* for dissolution of marriage was made absolute, and he submitted that she ought to have the benefit of such a lump sum as would produce £200 a year, which was the amount ordered to be paid to her *pendente lite*.

The case was then adjourned.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THE TORY PARTY.

THE official Conservatives are aware, writes the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, though their constituents are not, of a renewal of strife in the party which will become active. Lord R. Churchill has determined to enter upon another struggle with Lord Salisbury, who threw him heavily in December, and whose power in the party has certainly not diminished. It is not, however, only the position of Lord Salisbury which is concerned. He has formed and is forming alliances antipathetic towards Lord Randolph Churchill. When the first revelation of the real circumstances of his fall was made in this correspondence in December it seemed that Lord Randolph might desire to recover his position and to return to the Government. But the entry of Mr Goschen formed an obstacle, and the Tory leaders are now disposed to hold Mr Goschen as to the future in higher place than the late Chancellor of the Exchequer. If by any chance Lord Hartington were added to the Government, then so long as he stayed in the House of Commons the subjugation of Lord Randolph would be the more complete. By temperament Lord Randolph is very independent, and it would be almost impossible for him to remain a member of any Government which he could not in a great degree lead to his own ways. He was happy when he led the Fourth Party and when he led the House. Now he will proceed with such caution as he can to lead the way to make good his pretensions to the Tory leadership. If the Prime Minister leaves Sir Drummond-Wolff—who is to-day quite at large in Pall Mall—no occupation but Parliament, he will be likely to form a "party" with Lord R. Churchill who in his careful opposition to the Government will probably render no inconsiderable service to the country.

THE official summary of news from Upper Burma reports a few small dacoities in the Mandalay districts; the rest of the northern division is quiet. In Sagaing three minor bohs have been seized. Ava and Chindwin are fairly quiet. The mounted infantry and the mounted police surprised the camp of Seeyaminbow and killed Windawinha Upang, an ex-official who has resisted the Government since its first occupation. In Yeu the cavalry and mounted police attacked a large gang and killed forty, including Nandiyo, the Phong

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

REUTER quotes a further advance of ¼ to 2⅝ in the rate of discount on 3 months' Bills in London, but Consols remain at 101½, French Rentes in Paris at 108½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102. Rupee Paper, however, continues to improve in sympathy with Exchange, 4 per cent. being ½, and 4½ per cent. ¼ higher yesterday.

In the Mincing Lane markets the only alteration noted is an advance of 1s. per cwt. in Mid-Plantation Coffee.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. Spot prices were all unchanged, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower for August-September, and 1-32d. to 3-64d. in later positions. In New York yesterday prices were unaltered.

Locally, the market for the staple has undergone little actual change. New Crops are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy dearer, but spot prices are not quotably altered, the demand for export being insignificant, and the business done so far as we can learn restricted to 200 bales Bombay pressed Fully Good Westerns, at Rs. 168. The Mills have been buying more freely again, and business is reported to the extent of 700 bales Cutch and Wudwan at Rs. 186 to Rs. 190, 100 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 179, 150 bales Barsi at Rs. 178½, 500 bales Mawa at Rs. 190½, 200 bales strict Fully Good Bengals at Rs.152 to Rs. 153, and 100 bales about Good Fair at Rs. 143 per candy.

WHEAT is weaker again and there are now sellers of Ek Dhani Pessy for September delivery at Rs. 4-2 for 91 and Rs. 4-1. for 85 per cent. Soft White, but no buyers.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	304	bales.
Wheat	2,567	cwt.
Linseed	282	,,
Rapseed	1,844	,,
Gingelly	554	,,
Poppy Seed	689	,,
GroundNuts	188	,,

FREIGHTS nominally are unaltered at 17s. 6d. per ton for U. K. or Continental ports, but the position of the market is slightly weaker, inasmuch as shippers have stopped engaging at the rate. The s.s. Knight of St. John is reported fixed for Genoa and Marseilles at 16s. 3d. if for one, 16s. 6d. if two ports.

EXCHANGE as usual on Wednesday is not active, but with Bar Silver on London according to private advices up to 44 11-16d. per oz., and 4 lakhs of Council Drafts taken up on Madras yesterday at 1s. 5⅛d. to 1s. 5 5-32d., the tone of the market has been exceedingly firm at a rise of 1-16d. on yesterday's closing quotations, both for ready and forward. The Banks would probably call for delivery up to the end of the year at current rates, and Credits for October delivery must be quoted at 1s. 5⅛d. per rupee. Ready rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand.. 1s. 5 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 5 ⅛d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight .. 1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Francs 3 months' sight 1·8 3⅛	,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES supported by higher quotations from Home and cheap money here still continue to advance in value, and we now quote Fours Rs. 98 7-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102½.

SHARES.—The firmer telegrams from Home respecting Cotton have had a depressing effect on Mill shares, which in the majority of cases are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower. Mofussil Press shares are firmer at Rs. 445. Bombay Ice Company have receded to Rs .108 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	413
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£171

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1 308	1,00	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	5	500	Rs. 25	452½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9 315	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	1,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	865
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	745
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	830
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,800	500	300		350n.
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	640
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	..	173
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	42	1,000	1,000	...	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	875
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	550
Hinguphat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	880
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,300	500	500	Rs. 25	480
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	250	250	Rs. 15	300xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 21	605xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		420
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 14	
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	200	Rs. 55	200a
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1 100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,105
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co. Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	820
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140xd
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,280xd
Mahalaxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	605
Mazagon S. & W. Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	185
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,280
Nagpur Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		38
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	885
National S. & W. Co., of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	..	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	580
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	..	...	995
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co, Limited	2,180	125	125	...	75
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	700	1,000	1 000	Rs. 80	995
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	900
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,155xd
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	250
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	535
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	75
	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	740

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMAS—August 21, at Khetwady, Catherine Victorine, relict of the late Edward Thomas, Assistant, Pension Pay Office, aged 52. Friends will please accept this intimation, and be at the house at 4-15 p.m. and Sewree cemetery at 5-30 to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAULKNER—August 13, at Hooghly, the wife of Ernest Trevelyan Faulkner, of a daughter.
PERTAB UDAI NATH SAHI DEO—August 17, at Ratu, Chota Nagpur, the wife of Moharaj Pertap Udai Nath Sahi Deo, of Chota Nagpur, of a son.
WORBY—August 7, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr A R Worby, of Mozufferpore, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRAVES—August 18, at Nagpur, Elaine Beatrice Muriel, only child of Mr and the late Mrs Adolphus E P Graves, aged 3 months and 16 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1887.

THE Countess of Dufferin's Fund is keeping itself in evidence as much by the work which it is doing as by the perseverance with which its claims are put before the public over an increasingly wide area. We shall hear some time next month what is the sum total of the Jubilee collection which is being made in India for the purposes of the Fund. The collection is already known to have been very considerable, and those who are still desirous of making use of this very appropriate occasion for giving their money to a good cause may be glad to be reminded that subscriptions intended for registration in the book which is to be presented to her Majesty should be notified before the 7th of September. It may be well, too, to point out that the proceeds of this Jubilee subscription, like every contribution to the fund, may be appropriated at the discretion of the subscriber to any local branch that may be indicated. The work is one upon which it is known that the Queen-Empress has set her heart ; but it has this further and special claim upon the people of India, that while contributions sent in in answer to this special appeal will constitute an act of loyalty and affection for the Sovereign, not a rupee of it will leave India or be expended otherwise than for the direct benefit of the natives of the country. For the Fund is month by month bringing more nearly home to the people the value of the work for which it was established. We have already referred to the good work which is being done under the auspices of Lady Reay's Branch at the Cama Hospital, where women, native and European, are being trained under the skilled medical staff now working in that admirable institution in nursing and midwifery. The work here will shortly be extended, inasmuch as the Berar Branch of the Fund lately established at Amraoti, and which is quite distinct from Lady Reay's Branch, proposes to make use of the training facilities provided at the Cama Hospital by sending six pupil nurses there. This they will be enabled to do as soon as the new living quarters now being erected in the compound are ready. Nowhere will the Fund more fully realize the purpose for which it was established than in the relatively small branches which are being formed at the head-quarters of districts, and of these a representative and very useful example is supplied in the Nassick Branch, whose operations may with advantage be commended to the organizers of the work in other districts. The Nassick Committee have engaged a Brahmin midwife, trained at the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, paying her forty rupees a month, and providing her with a suitable house near the Civil Hospital, where she can always be found, and where in cases of necessity a limited number of patients can be supplied with beds. A fixed proportion of the fees she charges will be handed over to the local Fund. This is a small beginning, but it promises to develope, and already it has been appreciated. A considerable number of midwifery cases have been attended in the town, and the poor are consulting the "medical woman" in increasing numbers. Besides this an effort is being made to improve the qualifications of the *dais* on whose untaught and sometimes barbarous ministrations lying-in women are dependent. Midwifery classes are being formed to which these unskilled practitioners will be invited, and prizes will be given to induce them to make themselves efficient. The Civil Surgeon and the Assistant Civil Surgeon, both native gentlemen, are cordially co-operating with the Committee in the work, and are doing all they can to ensure its success.

Nassick has no peculiar advantages for the enterprise, and what is being done there may be done at any district head-quarters and in many towns of moderate dimensions throughout India. Such a work as that which we have described is exceedingly modest and exceedingly simple ; it supplies help promptly and easily to those who are most in need of it, and it ensures that the help given shall be of the kind that is most needed, and that it shall be given in the way that it is most needed and from the hands of those from whom the people are most willing to receive it. It is precisely in such practical measures as these for reaching the people that the Fund will win to itself the public sympathy which is necessary to put it on the footing of a national enterprise. There is indeed scarcely a town in India in which something of the kind could not be done. It might not be possible everywhere to sustain the work on an entirely voluntary basis ; but in places where only a small sum can be raised in subscriptions a grant-in-aid might well be made out of municipal or district fund resources, which would as fitly be laid under tribute for this work as for the support of hospitals or dispensaries. The legality of such an allotment of local resources is beyond question. In the Madras Presidency the Collector of Vizagapatam has taken the initiative in advising it for the provision of female medical relief in his district, and the Madras Government have approved his action. The example thus set ought to begenerally imitated, and we have no doubt that, sanctioned as it has been by the local Government, and by a circular which the Government of India have just issued, it will find many imitators. For the Fund would achieve much less than half its object if its operations were confined to the Presidency cities and the large towns of India where there is a European and official element to start and sustain it. Those who are farthest away from these centres of influence and social activity are most in need of help and are least able to obtain it without the intervention of the State through the local boards and municipalities. The fact that these bodies have already, in another Presidency, begun to recognize their duty in the matter should be made known to the local authorities throughout the mofussil, for the example and the sanction that has been given it are certain to exercise a wide influence, and perhaps to carry the movement into localities which otherwise it would have had no chance of reaching.

The Fund, it may be hoped, has now reached a period in its history at which—though the difficulties which necessarily attach to a large enterprise entailing heavy financial responsibilities have still to be confronted—it has little to fear from misunderstanding as to its nature and purpose. The managers have lately had occasion to define, in answer to the mistaken criticism of a religious paper, their attitude in relation to the various missionary organizations. That attitude, as will be easily understood by any one who has followed the work with attention, is one of perfect neutrality and of perfect impartiality towards races and creeds, and the definition of it which Major Cooper has given will, we are persuaded, be equally satisfactory to the missionaries and to the professors of the indigenous creeds. Misunderstandings of this sort are perhaps inevitable, but they will create no real difficulty. *Solvitur ambulando*, and we must trust to the work itself to be its own best vindicator. Lady Dufferin and those who are co-operating with her may be content to point to what is being done in so many directions, and under such widely different conditions, as an antidote to any suspicion as to the aims which she and they have in view. We have already spoken of the more recent developments of the enterprise in Bombay and the Bombay Presidency. What is true of Western India is true of the country at large. The reports received at head-quarters show that the movement is taking root firmly, and that the local Committees are coming forward well in support of a scheme which is now recognized as capable of affording practical relief to a vast amount of human suffering. At Delhi a female ward with a female medical staff will shortly be established at the Municipal Hospital, and at Agra preparations are being made for giving suitable accommodation to the lady doctors, patients, and students at the Female Hospital, which is attracting to itself an increasing number and a better educated class of students. At Calcutta, too, the work is making progress commensurate with the importance of the city. Thus there is every reason to expect that the report which Lady Dufferin will have to give for 1887, will testify to a large advance upon the work of the year that preceded it, and to results that will constitute a worthy memorial of the Jubilee year.

DR. KHORY'S "Materia Medica of Western India," as we showed the other day, throws a strange light upon the therapeutic methods to which the believers in the Yunani medicine still resort. But it would be an injustice to them to pretend that some of the more empirical features in their system cannot be paralleled by citations from Western practice, provided always that we go far enough back in European medical history to find parallels. Madame Sevigné is not read very fully in these days, but her letters admirably illustrate the social and intellectual phenomena of her time, and M. Gaston Boissier's recent monograph upon her gives prominence to some passages which show that the doctors of her days and those who undertook to doctor themselves were given to empiricisms every whit as strange as the strangest of the prescriptions included in Dr. Khory's list of the remedies used by Bombay vaids and hakims. Madame de Sevigné's letters to her daughter abound in suggestions for the treatment of the small maladies, and not all of her materia medica are as pleasant as the "cherry water" to which, we are told, France owed the preservation of the valued life of Colbert. Some, as M. Boissier observes, had a rather terrible aspect, as for instance a viper broth, worthy of the witches of Dunsinane, or the eye of the crayfish powdered, to say nothing of a product which had better not be mentioned even though it be recommended in a lady's letter. The Capucin friars of those days seem to have been veritable hakims in their way. Here is M. Boissier's account of their method of treating rheumatism :—"The capucins, who also dabbled in physic, treated Madame de Sevigné's leg with herbs, which were removed twice a day in a moist condition. Then they were buried in the garden, and as they decayed the part to which they had been applied got better." Madame de Sevigné never doubted the efficacy of the remedy—any more, we suppose, than some of the patients of our hakims doubt the efficacy of the harashunkara plant, which is applied to fractured limbs on the strength of the resemblance of the articulations in its stem to the joints in bones. "It is a pity," she wrote to Madame de Grignau, "that you don't tell this to the doctors ; they would no doubt split their sides with laughing, but I can laugh at them all the same." Another specific mentioned in a letter of Madame de Scudery to Bussy Rabutin, and which, again for reasons of propriety we must not name, also has its place in the Yunani materia medica, but the method of using it is quite singular. It was used in fevers, and it was not given to the sick person, but to his dog. When the dog died—which by the way, he was not obliged to do, the patent recovered. "The man recovered of his bite—the dog it was who died." And as Madame de Scudery assures her correspondent that lots of people were cured we must not question the efficacy of the treatment. All this shows, what no one ever doubted, that empiricism—which is a pleasant synonym for quackery—has covered a wide area of the globe, though it flourishes here with a peculiar persistency.

THE addition of the Princesses Louise and Victoria of Wales to the Order of the Crown of India will re-awaken curiosity as to the purpose of that illustrious Order. A loyal curiosity it must certainly be, and one quite free from the angularities which usually beset minds wanting to know. For all the Companions of the Order are ladies, and there is gallantry enough in the world to discourage ill-natured inquiries as to any possible decoration which may fall from the Fountain of Honour upon any possible lady. A review of the list of members of the Order of the Crown of India shows that in the main it comprises illustrious ladies who through their husbands or fathers or brothers have had official connection with India. The Princess of Wales and the daughters of the Queen also wear it, and it includes of course the Duchess of Connaught whose possession of an Indian decoration explains itself. Of Ranis and Begums, however, the Companionship comprises not more than eight or ten out of a total of fifty, and if their number had been increased no one would have had questions to ask. But the Queen-Empress is learning Hindustani, and the bestowal of the Order of the Crown of India upon two of her granddaughters may betoken a revival in the Royal Household of an interest in India which will be even more fully welcomed than would have been a distribution of orders amongst ladies whose claims to the distinction may be more direct though they have not been too precipitately recognized.

IT is understood that the Hon'ble Mr. Peile will return at the end of September and resume his functions as member of the Bombay Council. These functions he will fulfil for a fortnight, during which time Mr. Richey's appointment to the seat made vacant by the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill will be confirmed, and the successorship to the seat which will become vacant when Mr. Peile leaves for England will be decided. The general belief is that Mr. Nugent will become Chief Secretary and Mr. Lee-Warner Secretary. If this forecast be justified by events, the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor—who will probably not be confirmed in the acting appointment as member of Council, seeing that Mr. West and Mr. Erskine are considered to share between them the prospect of that position—will revert to his pukka appointment, that of Legal Remembrancer. He will in that case find that during his promotion to a far higher acting appointment two men who are considerably junior to him have been passed over his head, as Legal Remembrancer, into positions on which he as such might fairly conceive to have had a prior claim.

THE general impression that the work of building the new Police Courts on the Cruikshank Road had been stopped from financial considerations appears to be incorrect. The contract for building the first storey has been in progress, and the work on the first storey will be completed in about a month more. No delay has been allowed to occur in the progress of the work, and the contract for building the second storey has now been given to Mr. Pallonjee Ruttonjee, at schedule rates, which are estimated to carry the aggregate cost to between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000. Mr. Pallonjee has stipulated to finish the work by the end of April next. A third storey over the central portion of the buildings will be raised for the residence of a police superintendent, which will take another three or four months, so that the whole of the buildings may be expected to be completed in about a year from this time.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, a proposal was brought forward that the rate charged for water supplied to the Port Trustees be reduced from 12 annas to 8 annas per 1,000 gallons. Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee strongly opposed the proposal on the ground that the Trustees made a profit by the water they sold to the shipping ; and he proposed an amendment that the rate be not reduced. The amendment was carried by four votes against three. On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to favour the Council with detailed information on the following questions :—1. How long during the present season cholera prevailed in Bombay, and how many deaths have been registered from this disease since its outbreak ? 2. In

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE PROTEST OF THE NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The meeting of the Irish Nationalists at Dublin, yesterday, to protest against the action of the Government in proclaiming the National League, was simply crammed, but those present conducted themselves in a very orderly manner.

Mr. Jacob Bright and several other Radicals addressed the meeting, but while strongly denouncing the proclaiming of the League, they counselled moderation.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien in their speeches defied the Government to carry out their intentions, and declared that the triumph of the National League over all opposition was certain.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that it was improbable that negotiations with Turkey regarding Egypt would be resumed at an early date.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

The Order of the Crown of India has been bestowed by her Gracious Majesty the Queen upon the Princesses Louise and Victoria of Wales.

PRINCE FERDINAND.

SOFIA, Aug. 23.

Prince Ferdinand has arrived here.

Great enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

RETURN OF THE THAKORE OF GONDAL TO HIS CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL THROUGH RAJKOTE, Aug. 24.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal received an ovation while entering his Capital on Sunday last, after an absence of seventeen months in Europe. The whole town was illuminated in his honour. People were most enthusiastic in according a hearty welcome to their Ruler. Near the town library a large crowd assembled to present him with a loyal address.

His Highness, in reply, thanked them for the grand reception, and congratulations. He had reason to be satisfied with his second visit to England, especially as he had had an opportunity of personally taking a part in the Jubilee celebrations. He gratefully acknowledged the love and kindness shown to him by the Queen-Empress. When the procession reached the Durbar Palace, his Highness alighted from the carriage, and after seeing his family and children, came to the Navlakha Hall, to receive congratulations from the assembled Bhayads, Jivaidars, officers and representatives of his subjects. Songs and poems specially composed for the occasion were recited.

Divan Bezonji made an appropriate speech expressing delight at his Highness's safe return.

His Highness thanked them for their good wishes, and said he felt exceedingly pleased to see them again. During the journey from Bombay here, his Highness was hospitably received on the railway platforms at Nowsari, Surat, Nariad, Wudhwan, Chuda, Lathi and Jetpore by numerous friends and relations. Jetpore station was splendidly decorated with flags and evergreens.

A deputation from Dhorajee presented an address there, for which his Highness expressed himself as highly gratified at this mark of loyalty.

THE PUNJAB JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Mr. Macauliffe has been entirely exonerated by the Punjab Government of the charges made against him by Mr. Brown of which he was found guilty by the Punjab Chief Court.

THE AMIR'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

There is no foundation for Reuter's alarming report as to the Amir's health. According to recent intelligence, the Amir was enjoying excellent health at Pugman, his summer residence near Cabul.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE PENSION RULES.

A Resolution will be published in Saturday's *Government Gazette*, regarding the Uncovenanted Service Pension rules.

Under the new Rules, pensions will count after 13 years' service instead of after 15, as at present, and cumulative pension will be allowed for each year up to the maximum limit of Rs. 5,000.

The Leave rules will probably be more fully dealt with later on in connection with the recommendations of the Service Commission, but at present clerks on Rs. 100 and under will be allowed one month's privilege leave each year on full pay without power to accumulate more than one month.

Any person retiring under the provisions of section 113, within three months of the date of the Resolution if in India, or six months if in England, will be allowed to elect between the old and new Rules.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. Mr. Quinton introduced the Bill to make better provision for recovering certain public demands, such as land revenue and taxes. The object of the Bill is to enable Collectors in one district to recover revenue which has accrued in another district. At present the law on this subject is not clearly defined, while the extension of railway and other communication is making it every day easier to evade the Collector's process.

The minor objects of the Bill is to enable public officers and local authorities, who have power to recover rates and taxes, as arrears of land revenue, to call on the Collector to perform this duty.

SEPARATION OF REVENUE AND MAGISTERIAL FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 24.

The question of separating revenue from magisterial functions has been solved in the native State of Travancore, the new Dewan of which, Mr. T. Rama Row, has just issued the following notification :—The combination of revenue and magisterial functions in one and the same officer not being most advantageous to the public service, it has been resolved, with the sanction of his Highness the Maharajah, to try for a period of one year the experiment of appointing one officer to be the Tahsildar and another to be the Magistrate of two adjoining Taluqs. It is accordingly notified that one officer shall be Tahsildar of the two Taluqs of Cottayam and Chunganacherry, and that for magisterial purposes the two shall be regarded as one Taluq, the magistrate of which shall exercise jurisdiction within the limits of both the amalgamated Taluqs, to be entered in magistrates' records as the Cotta yam-Chunganacherry Taluq.

EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE AT KACH.

ONE NATIVE KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Aug. 24.

Eighteen tons of dynamite and glycerine exploded at Kach on the 14th instant. It had been moved to that magazine twelve days previously, as the magazine is situated between two spurs of hills, is in a secluded spot, and its consequent immunity rom damage to life and property. One native was killed by the fall of a house. The explosion made an excavation forty feet deep below the magazine.

A strict inquiry is being held. No possible cause is assignable for the explosion. The dangerous condition of the explosives had been previously reported.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.

The P. and O. Company's Khiva (extra) left here for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

PENANG, Aug. 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Electra left here for Bombay to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed Steady. Surats Steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. „	72⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44 9-16

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the location in future of a full British regiment at Gharial during the summer months.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL LUCK, in addition to directing the manœuvres at the two large Cavalry Camps at Lawrencepur and Neemuch, will, as Inspector-General of Cavalry, make an extensive tour in India during the next cold weather.

LIEUTENANT W. E. FAIRHOLME, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieutenants M. C. Maunsell, H. A. Pratt and M. H. Courtenay, R. A., have been selected for a course of training in the use of Scott's telescopic lights under Lieutenant H. S. Horne, R. A.

THE working committee of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association elected for this year is as under :—Colonel A. Crookshank, 34th Pioneers ; Lieutenant F. A. Hayden, 1st West Riding Regiment ; and Lieutenant J. S. C. Davis, Allahabad Volunteers.

ON the 31st December 1886, there were 132,465 soldiers in the Army in possession of certificates of education. This is a great contrast to the old days, when it was considered a rare occurrence for a first-class certificate to be obtained, and sergeants and corporals were frequently passed over for promotion owing to their not having the necessary qualifying certificates. In 1886, 35,606 educational certificates were issued, *viz.* :—279 first, 6,770 second, 11,477 third, and 17,080 fourth class.

PROBATIONERS for the Indian Staff Corps need not be required to pass the prescribed examination for the higher rate of pay unless they revert to British regiments ; but in the case of any Lieutenant commissioned as such before the 1st January 1887, who should return to his regiment from probationer, Indian Staff Corps, without having passed for the higher rate of pay within four and-a-half years from the date of his appointment to the Army, he would be liable on reversion to be at once retired under the regulation laid down in the last paragraph of Article 109, Pay and Promotion Warrant.

A MEETING was held last week at Simla to settle the prospectus of the Simla Rifle Meeting in September. General Elles, C. B., Adjutant-General, presided in the unavoidable absence of the Commander-in-Chief. It was decided to hold the meeting on September 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and the following Committee was formed :—General Elles *(President)* ; Colonel Crookshank, C.B. ; Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Lawrence, Allahabad Volunteers ; Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchison, A.A.G. for Musketry ; Major Stoney, D.-A.-Q.-M.-G. ; Captain Chanter, 2nd P.V.R. ; Captain Hume, A.-D.-C. ; Captain Currie, A.-D. C. ; and Captain Craigie-Halkett, Adjutant, 2nd P.V.R. *(Secretary)*. After some discussion it was unanimously resolved to institute a championship prize at the meeting for the highest aggregate score in matches 1 to 7, which include the matches for commissioned officers (200, 500 and 600 yards) ; for Volunteers (similar distances) ; for non-commissioned officers and men in the British Army (500 and 800 yards) ; and four matches for All-Comers. A new match (1,000 yards, any rifle, any position, 10 rounds,) was also instituted. The meeting will as usual be open only to Simla, Dugshai, Solon, Kasauli, Subathu and Jutogh. It is hoped next year that a regular Simla Rifle Association may be formed.

THE more that is heard of the new army rifles, now remanded for final trial to Dum Dum, the less favourable, says the *Pioneer*, is the impression left by them. As a matter of fact the American rifle, the Lee-Burton, has given the best shooting ; but its excessive weight and clumsy stock are drawbacks which there is no getting over. The magazine too is awkwardly placed and is difficult to use from the lying down position, and the American sights are a novelty which would be a stumbling-block for some time to the British soldier. This might be overcome with time and practice, but the weight of the rifle is alone sufficient to put it out of the question as the arm of the future. Though named the "Lee-Burton," it has not yet been discovered apparently how it differs from the Burton pure and simple. In the "Lee," on the other hand, the Enfield authorities seem to have laboured to turn out a rifle as un-American in appearance as possible, its calibre, grooving, shape of stocks, sights, breech mechanism, and magazine, all being different. The weight moreover is greatly reduced, but at the expense of its strength. It has been effected, after the common expedient of cheap gun-makers, by cutting away the breech mechanism, until the parts have been too much weakened to stand the wear and tear of rapid firing—needless to say a fatal defect in a military rifle. Nearly 80 per cent. of the specimens tried have, it is believed, failed in some way or other. Add to this that the average deflection of the bullet at 500 yards, from a fixed rest, is four feet to the right. Why the Enfield authorities should have sent such weapons out at all seems inexplicable, unless it was to keep people quiet and to gain time.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet. refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

REGATTA WEEK AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 23.

THE second day's proceedings in every way equalled those of the first, for the stewards had divided the events judiciously. The military element preponderated, for the visitors to-day were fewer than on Monday. The programme opened with a mile race between representatives of the Dublin Fusiliers and the British Military generally. The Fusiliers put in a well trained crew, whilst the British Military having the pick of the whole garrison, manned their boat with a skilful and muscular four. The Fusiliers counted Smith (bow), 10·10 ; Gage, 10·0 ; Downing, 10.6 ; Bromilow, stroke (12-6) ; and Marshall, cox ; whilst the "Military" included Tidswell (bow), 10.8 ; Steele, 11-6 ; Elliot, 10·10 ; Pease, 10·10 (stroke) ; and Hancock (cox). Both started manfully, but by the time half distance was reached, the Fusiliers had gained considerably, having a great advantage in being close in on the outside. The whole course they hugged the shore, and in the second half made such rapid progress with 38 strokes to the minute against their opponents' 36, that the "Military" showed signs of despair, and a hundred yards from the goal they struck home, leaving the Dublin men to sweep in in capital style.

Next was introduced an extemporised race between two crews of junior sculls—Collins and Rooth, with Bromilow as cox, against Downing and Bromilow with Marshall as cox. This was the tightest contest of the regatta, and Marshall's men only succeeded by a half length or so, amid loud cheering from the spectators.

Next followed a half mile double-scull race between Elliot and Thomas and Dodd and Smith. From the start Dodd had the advantage, and every stroke improved his position. Finally, when near home, Elliott and Thomas gracefully accepted their defeat, and rowed away from the course, landing before the others' victory had been proclaimed.

The final heat of the senior sculls ½ mile race was then rowed between the victors of Monday's heat—Pease and Fooks. Fooks left his antagonist in the lurch, not however without some show of resistance ; but he completed the journey in five minutes and eighteen seconds, while Pease seeing himself beaten came home at leisure.

The final heat of the Ladies' fours was contested in a steady downpour of rain. But three crews made a start, and pulled evenly and well throughout the length. Miss Pottinger had Downing, Smith, Gardiner and Hanwell, and guided them to victory. Mrs. Thomas brought Morris, Phillips, Bromilow and Thomas second, and Mrs. Clarkson inspired Tidswell, Rooth, Harrison and Elliot with true pluck, and kept them at work to the finish—only being something like a couple of lengths behind the second boat, which was but about a length in rear of the winner.

The prizes, which consisted of silver cups, except in the case of the ladies, who had silver salts and a carriage clock, were then distributed by General Carnegie in the absence of Lady Reay, and three cheers for the General, for "the popular A. D. C." and Mr. LeMesurier, "Jolly Tom," brought the proceedings to a close.

The utmost satisfaction was given by the several officials, and the regatta was in every way an unqualified success.

AN OVERWORKED HIGH COURT.

THE *Indian Daily News* has some severe things to say about the fashion in which the Bombay High Court allowed Mr. Stevens Howard to pose as the vindicator of its dignity. We sometimes hear (it says) of complaints of overwork, but if the proceedings now under review are a fair specimen of the way work is done, we must say that, so far from seeing the necessity of increasing the number of Judges, there seems room for considerable reduction. Here is a man who is allowed flagrantly to waste the time of the authorities. On the first day he makes a rambling statement. On the second he is asked to point out the article of which he complains, and on his handing it in, is told that there is no contempt of Court in it. On the third he has to be reprimanded for the very offence with which he charges another, and then their Lordships "deliver judgment"—a very learned and able judgment no doubt ; but a mere amplification of the views they appear to have held from the first, that in this country where civil and criminal appeal cases are tried, not by a jury as in England, but by Judges "whose business it is to administer justice from day to day," the fact of newspapers criticizing cases *sub judice* would not do much harm. We should have thought that, holding these views, they ought to have been able to dispose of this case in six minutes instead of six days, and what is more, they allowed a man, upon the pretence of moving them to defend their own honour, to heap imputations on one who had no *locus standi* and who could not appear either in person or by counsel to defend himself. However, there is something satisfactory in the decision itself. It stands to reason that unless a certain amount of indulgence is granted to responsible editors, journalism can never attain the exalted position which it ought to occupy.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE Society opened their exhibition at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute with a conversazione last night, at which there was a fairly large attendance. After an inspection was made of the exhibits, which were very numerous, Dr. Gray, the president, addressed the assembly. He asked the visitors not to be too hard on the exhibitions, and to criticise what they saw in a charitable spirit, as it was the first attempt of the Society, which was but barely a year old. At the next show he was quite willing they should take the exhibits on their merits. The president then dilated in a few glowing words on the pleasures of photography, and advised all those who were not photographers to betake to it at once, and join the Society, as they wanted as many members as would join. In conclusion, he gave Mr. Craig, the secretary, a few words of well-merited praise, which were received with applause. Dr. Gray then gave away the following awards :—Gold medal to Mr. Geo. Ewing, member of the Photographic Society of India, for best group of three pictures; Silver medal to the president; Bronze medal to Mr. E. F. Nicholson; prize for the best landscape to Mr. E. F. Nicholson. The following were highly commended:—Dr. N. Hojel, Mr. G. Breithaught for the best portrait, and Dr. Gray for the best figure study, and Mr. H. Bromley, an amateur of less than one year.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 23.—The only important change of pressure during the past day is due to the north-west movement of the small depression through Chotia Nagpur to the Eastern districts of the N. W. Provinces. The pressure has increased rapidly in the south-west of Bengal and Orissa, and has fallen less rapidly in the Eastern districts of the N.-W. Provinces and the adjacent districts of Behar and the Central Provinces. The central depression covers districts represented by Allahabad, Benares and Sutna, and is moving apparently W.-N.-W. up the Gangetic plain. The indraught from the west is increasing, and has given moderately heavy rain in the Central Provinces and Central India. Moderately strong monsoon winds are blowing across the Coast, and general rain, moderate in amount, has fallen in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Behar. Light showers fell in the Bombay Coast districts. The following amounts indicate the distribution of yesterday's rainfall :—False Point, 5 inches ; Pachmarhi, Jubbulpore, Neemuch, Darjeeling, Dacca and Trichinopoly, 2 inches ; Nagpur, Raipur, Seoni, Sutna, Meerut, Sibsagar, Hazaribagh, Akyab, Moulmein, Mussoorie, Chakrata and Simla, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered..	71	43	72	13	68	40	66	84
Aug. 23, Tuesday.....	0	45	0	34	0	34	0	24
„ 24, Wednesday...	0	57	0	74	0	75	.....	
Total ..	72	45	73	21	69	49	67	8
Total corresponding date of last year ...	84	40	90	59	85	56	89	45

MASKED BALL IN NAGPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUG. 22.

How shall be fitly sung or said in rhyme or prose an account of the revel which under the guise of a masked ball was carried on here through the night of Wednesday into the faint dawn of Thursday? From what point of view to consider the dresses ; how to make delicate allusion to the real people and their assumed characters ; how to convey a special compliment which will reach the right address ; how to sufficiently praise the supper, the floor, and the champagne of Messrs. Phipson and Co. ; how to tender public thanks to Messrs. Burne and Sherlock-Hubbard for their indefatigable exertions ; how to describe the dancing and the drinking ; how, in short, to do yet once more what has often been done already in every Indian newspaper with more or less success ; how to describe a Fancy Ball—this is the work, this is the labour.

First, then, it is worth notice that our Masked Ball was the first that had, so far as your correspondent is aware, taken place in India for some very considerable time, though of course he is open to correction on the point. In the next place, we had dominoes as well as masks, and were thus equipped with the chief accessories of a carnival ball in Paris, Rome or Naples. And in the third place, it must be said that so far as the mystery of mask and domino went, there was not much disguise, and no carnival licence, for after the first dance, both mask and domino were generally discarded. But the fancy dresses were revealed when the dominoes came off, and from this moment of time the ordinary gaiety and frolic of a fancy ball commenced, and continued without remission. From beginning to end the dash and spirit of the ball were constant, and this is no small thing to say considering a Nagpur temperature in a monsoon break.

And here let me offer a suggestion to those going to a fancy ball. Before going dine well and not too wisely with some friendly party of people ; and at your dinner let the men appear in their fancy costumes, while the ladies retain their ordinary toilettes. Why all should not appear in fancy dress, your correspondent has no clear reasons to give, except some former experiences which tell in favour of the mixed party. Let some student of social phenomena give the philosophical explanation if he can. Another suggestion ventured here is that ladies ought not to observe the least reticence in telling their friends what dresses they are going to wear. For why should there be any reticence, any secrecy? Before a fancy ball a question to be heard on every side is, "Well, what are you going as?" And to this question from Eve in her fancy dress downwards none of her daughters have vouchsafed a direct reply. A man will answer at once and to the point, "Oh!" he says "I am going as a sailor," or a cook or a Zouave or what not. But a woman never. She may tell you to guess, and you may continue guessing until the ball—or she may tell you that you will learn in good time—quite a sensible thing for a woman to say, only not satisfactory as information ; or she may—I blush as I set it down—even tell you that dress which is not—in order to increase your surprise when the right time comes. But why not tell the dress if only for this reason, that if the lady have admirers and friends—as what lady has not both—they will take an interest of a special kind in the information ; they will think what it ought to be like, and they will be curious to see whether the dress answers their previously formed idea of it ; moreover, suppose it is a character from Shakespeare, Rosalind say, or Lady Macbeth. In that case those who are told will turn up—if they are genuine admirers or feel a really friendly interest *As You Like it*, or *Macbeth* ; they will renew their acquaintance with the characters, and they will try to guess what the most appropriate costume should be, how far the person is adapted for representing the selected character, and how far the spirit or even the lines of the orginal in the play can be adapted to or exhibited amid the surroundings of a modern ball room. For a fancy ball is surely not alone meant to show off fantastic finery. So far as may be possible, and I admit it is not very far possible, it ought to be an attempt to realize the ideal. This sentiment should not be too hardly construed. I would not, even to act as your faithful Ariel, have gone to the Nagpur rooms on Wednesday night, if the first Pirate I met was to make me walk the plank : if the Gendarme I know so well in private life were to arrest me about some passport matter, or if Queen Elizabeth were to order me out for instant execution. Nor would I desire to see Lady Macbeth look too hospitably at me, or go to an extreme with the dagger business : nor Rosalind suit her all points like a man—a gallant curtle axe upon her thigh, and a boar-spear in her hand. But is there not a mean : is there not such a thing as embodying very appropriately the counterfeit presentment and perhaps the merest touch of the inner spirit of a character taken from histoy or fiction too? I can think of no good instance to illustrate my meaning, but for an instance of a sort, if your correspondent were taking Lady Macbeth into supper, he would for one not be displeased at some conversation about the banquet scene in the play, nor if it were Rosalind he had the honour to dance with, would he take it amiss if she were to remind him of who Time ambles withal, gallops withal, or even polkas withal for that matter—if, in short, she could by dress and word and gesture recall for a moment the romantic forest of Arden. In this way a reveller might conceivably have a very pleasant evening ; his experiences on that ball night would have some smack of novelty, perhaps he would bring away some apt quotation, some sparkling repartee, some new view of a character or an event, a feeling that his or her imaginative faculty had been having an outing as it were and suffered nothing from it. It is considerations of this kind that prompt the suggestion that when going to a fancy ball—whether you are man or maid—you should tell every one quite freely who you are going as, and where some information about your temporary character may be found.

To return however to our Masked Ball in Nagpur. There must one thing be added. Almost all the dresses were of quite an unusual and special excellence. Your correspondent has no list and a bad memory, but a few costumes linger in his visionary eye—none of which, however, must be mentioned except in alphabetical order. Here, then, are some of the best—"Bacchante" (Mrs. Leefe) ; "Red, White and Blue" (Mrs. Grace) ; "Constance Neville" in *She Stoops to Conquer* (Mrs. Jacob) ; "Italian Peasant Girl" (Mrs. L. Neill) ; two more peasantry (Pyrennean—Mrs. Wright, and Norman—Miss J. Faichnie) ; "Footwoman," 20th Century (Mrs. Penny) ; "Beatrice" (Mrs. Fuller)—but these names do not include one-half the effective figures displayed. For the men it will do to recommend the following as being worthy of imitation on the ground of simplicity and effect—"Hercules" (Mr. Lawrie) ; "The Abbott" (Col. Grace) ; "Monk" (Mr. Herbert Wright) ; "Spanish Friar"—with a hat (Mr. Fuller) ; "Jockey" (Mr. Farewell) ; "Little Boy Blue" (Mr. Saunders) ; "Mr. Barton" (Mr. Norrie) ; "Gendarmes" (Mr. J. Fraser and Mr. E. W. Wood) ; "Sailor" (Mr. Whymper). Unfortunately there was no list taken at the door, so that you cannot receive a catalogue of all the names and costumes. Most certainly some very picturesque dresses have been left without mention, but those mentioned attracted and merited general attention.

THE Municipal Board of Allahabad has lately rendered an account of its doings for the year ending the 31st March last, and the report is pronounced by the Local Government to be eminently satisfactory. Sir Alfred Lyall is pleased to learn from the Divisional Commissioner that the attendance of the members of the Board at the business meetings has been particularly good, and that Mr. Lawrence is satisfied with the administration in all its branches. The services of Mr. F. W. Porter, C.S., the Magistrate of the District and the Chairman of the Board, are commended, and the names of Messrs. Fairlie, Mann, Ghose, Crowley, Lala Ram Charan Das, Pundit Beni Madhab Bhattacharji, and Munshi Banke Behari, among the unofficial members of the Board, are suitably mentioned. The Government Resolution analyses at some length the income and expenditure of the Municipality, and describes the sources from which it is derived. The income in 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 2,68,407 against Rs. 2,46,681 in the preceding year, giving an incidence of Re. 1-12-7 per head on a population of 150,000.

GENERAL SALETTA, commander of the Italian troops at Massowah, announces the conclusion by him of further treaties with neighbouring tribes. Several members of illustrious Italian families have asked to be enrolled in the volunteer corps to be formed for service in Africa.

A BELGIAN syndicate has obtained a concession for the construction of a railway from Teheran to the holy city, and is maturing plans for the construction of this line, and eventually of other railways in Persia.

THE JUBILEE IN ZANZIBAR.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 1.

THE night of the 8th July was signalised by superb illuminations a—dazzling blaze of light, a fairyland created by Victoria's subjects in honour of their revered Sovereign. The night was dark, and the strong breeze of the daytime was hushed to a dreamy whisper, scarcely audible among the breeze-wooing palm-tree leaves. So the whether was favourable for a grand display ; and it is no exaggeration to state that the grandeur of the illuminations exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those interested. There were several handsome triumphal arches exhibiting loyal devices upon transparencies, and decorated most lavishly ; but special mention must be made of one, and that one was erected in the vicinity of the Sultan's palace and the Custom-house. It was regarded as a veritable work of art, and the committee acknowledged the deviser's success by presenting him with a handsome shawl. Two towers with a castellated wall communicating from one to the other, and just under this the arch spanning across. A simple enough plan for a triumphal arch, but what gave the deviser the credit he richly deserved, what rivetted the attention of all, both great and small, were the elaborate details which had been filled in with such marvellous ingenuity. That arch looked exceedingly brilliant when it was lighted up. It formed the great centre of the illuminations, which extended on one side beyond the Sultan's palace, and as far as the British Agency on the other. The Custom-house road was one glittering blaze of light, attracting thousands of eager sight-seers, many of whom paraded up and down lost in admiration, not unmixed with bewilderment, until the dimming of the myriad lamps revealed to them the fact that the night was far advanced and the morrow's dawn approaching.

I should not be doing my duty as a chronicler of the Jubilee events in Zanzibar if I neglected to devote a special paragraph to the private illuminations and decorations, which were as excellent as they were costly. The houses of Jairam Sewji and Tharia Topun were beautifully arranged. Messrs. Ibramji Valiji, Suleman Dawood, and Khoja Jamal Khan, and many others were also most successful in their lighting and decorating. Most of the streets were temporarily planted with orange, palm and banana trees, and in several places the branches of the orange-trees were laden with their luscious fruit. Between Laka Canji's house and Peers Dewji's the street was a perfect garden of these evergreens, and the effect of the lighted lamps and flags mingling with the green was truly picturesque. Passing from that part of the city towards Shangani we came to the American house of Messrs. Arnold, Cheney and Co., which was most tastefully illuminated,—a cluster of Chinese lanterns over the doorway looking very pretty. The entrance to the British Agency had lights distributed among the branches of the trees, producing a charming effect. The front of the Telegraph Station (the last house in our tour of inspection) showed two rows of lamps, and each of the seven balcony-arches a cluster of Chinese lanterns. Decided success also attended this lighting.

His Highness the Sultan graced the celebration by illuminating all his ships anchored in the harbour. Her Majesty's ship and the Telegraph Company's ship, Great Northern, were likewise lighted up, the latter electrically.

At 9 p.m. there was a display of fireworks near the pavilion in the Custom-house yard. The pavilion was again crowded by a select audience who gained admission by tickets to witness the fireworks. This time the Chinese lanterns and transparencies were illuminated and the effect was charming It was very amusing, and indeed very startling, to see the men and boys who fired off balloons, rockets, wheels-of-fortunes, &c., prancing about madly in the midst of the burning, hissing, exploding powder. One little fellow was very plucky until a piece a fortune's wheel struck him hard. Let us hope it was not a bad omen for the fearless lad. Fortune *is* rather fickle. During the Jubilee celebration in Zanzibar, however, she was most amiable for—as I have endeavoured to describe—everything—the official reception, the laying of the foundation stone, the fireworks and the illuminations—went off most satisfactorily in glorious and eminently suitable weather, evoking the unbounded enthusiasm and delight, not only of her Majesty's six thousand, but also of thousands of his Highness Sayyid Burghash's faithful subjects.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second day's festivities were held about a mile out of town, at Mnazi Moja, on a level piece of grass-covered ground, which had been the scene of many cricket and foot-ball matches. The weather was again propitious—a pleasant wind cooling the atmosphere, which was that of a perfect gala-day. Walking or driving out, one passed under six or seven excellent triumphal arches bedecked with evergreens and flags. The ground, what with Nature's hand and man's efforts, presented a very gay appearance with its flags, tents, decorations and backgrounds of stately verdant mango-trees. From one p.m. to three the road was alive with people hurrying to the sports, and at four o'clock it occurred to me that Zanzibar city must have been rather empty. It was not a question of who were at Mnazi Moja, but of who were not there! Zanzibar boasts of a great variety of nationalities, and that afternoon I think each of them must have been fully represented.

When the multitude, clothed in materials of all conceivable colours, were gathered round the palisade to witness the sports, the eye rested upon a sight which was unique and grandly picturesque.

The programme of the afternoon's events was a long one, consisting of several foot-races of different distances, tugs-of-war, acrobatic feats, recitations, &c., in all of which the British Indian schools, three in number, took prominent parts. There was a fair at which the children charged themselves with sweatmeats, and declared they never had such a happy time. These sweatmeats, as well as the playthings given as prizes later on, were supplied by the committee.

The sports finished with a grand foot-ball match between mixed teams of the English community and Mission boys.

Mr. Holmwood was kind enough to give prizes to the best players in this interesting match. He also presented Ali Mahomed, Jaffer Tharia's son, with two handsome volumes for proficiency in English. Mr. Sewji Haji gave a number of books to the scholars. There were other prizes too numerous to mention, and the distribution of them all occupied her British Majesty's acting Consul-General for nearly an hour.

A few appropriate words from Mr. Holmwood brought the proceedings to a satisfactory termination.

The Sultan's band was in attendance and played various selections during the afternoon. His Highness's soldiers kept order in their usual energetic manner.

Early in the day Captain Woodward had been kind enough to send a number of men to assist in the arrangement of the ground, and under the guidance of Lieutenant Moggridge they had made a speedy and an excellent job of it.

The tug-of-war beetween the Torquoise and Reindeer men was an exciting event in which the latter were winners.

In the evening the grand triumphal arch near his Highness' palace was again illuminated, much to the delight of the populace, and as towards midnight the lights quietly died out, so also peaceably passed away the Jubilee celebration in Zanzibar. But its events, its magnificence, and enthusiasm will live long in the memories of those who witnessed that grand celebration ; and I do not think I am alone in feeling that a thrill of joy will pass through the great and good heart of our beloved Queen and Empress when her Majesty hears of the joy which the anniversary of the fiftieth year of her gracious reign kindled in the breasts of her devoted subjects in Zanzibar.

TRAVELLERS are informed that, pending orders of the Government of India to open the line between Quetta and Sibi for passenger traffic, the Railway Administration, to avoid public inconvenience, is running a mail service with limited accommodation for travellers *gratis*, between Sibi and Quetta only, on the distinct understanding that the fact of entering the train is an admission on the part of the traveller that he or she accepts all the risks to his or her person or effects, incident to the travelling on a line in course of construction. Although the Railway Administration will take every possible precaution for their safety, it will accept no responsibility whatever, until the line is opened for passenger traffic. No traveller will be allowed to enter or alight at stations between Sibi and Quetta.

THE RUKHMABAI LIBEL CASE.

THE case in which Rukhmabai and Harichand Yadowji have been charged with libelling Narayen Dharmaji, was called on yesterday for further hearing before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. Mr. Hemming, of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the complainant. The Hon. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. R. M. Sayani, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defence. The Court was crowded with spectators.

John Marian Pereira, a clerk in the Prothonotary's Court, produced the original plaint in the Rukhmabai case, as well as the written statement, and Mr. Justice Farran's notes and decree in the case.

In reply to Mr. Mehta, the witness said he had not been asked to produce Mr Justice Pinhey's notes of the evidence in the High Court proceedings.

Bhaidas Kasidas, a clerk to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, deposed to having seen Rukhmabai sign her name to the receipt of a summons. Mr. Hemming was to ask the witness's opinion as to whether a signature appended to the letter did not appear to be Rukhmabai's, when Mr. Mehta objected to the question, saying that the witness was not an expert. Mr. Hemming complained of the interruption, but the Magistrate allowed the objection, and said that the easiest course would be to ask Rukhmabai herself whether the signature was hers.

Rukhmabai, who was present in Court, admitted that it was her signature.

At Mr. Hemming's suggestion, the Court here asked Harichand Yadowji whether he had taken the manuscript of Rukhmabai's letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, and had asked the editor of the *Times of India* to publish the letter from a proof to be sent by the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Harichand replied in the affirmative.

Narayen Dharmaji, being cross-examined by Mr. Mehta, said : I have said in my examination-in-chief that I was told that a letter purporting to be from Rukhmabai had appeared in the English papers. I was told about it at first by a Banya named Devidas Pranjivandas and his brother. I thereupon went and saw Mr. Chalk's karbhari, named Mukoondrao. Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham were the solicitors of Dadaji in the High Court. Mukoondrao has been attending this Court since the beginning of this case, and I have seen him at times instructing my solicitor. He does not come here at my instance.

Then do you know why he comes here?—No. I do not know whether my solicitor has asked him to attend. I have never accompanied Mukoondrao to the office of my solicitor.

Mr. Mehta : What did Mukoondrao tell you to do in this matter?

Mr. Hemming objected to the question under section 126, saying that for the purposes of the present case Mukoondrao was his clerk, and that whatever Mukoondrao might have said was a privileged communication.

The Magistrate : At that rate everybody may be made your clerk. (Laughter.) Is that the view you take of the law?

Mr. Hemming : What I say is that Mukoondrao is instructing me in this matter, and is, therefore, my clerk to all intents and purposes. I have asked Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham to allow him to attend here and give me any necessary information that I want.

The Magistrate : Has the clerk volunteered his services for the occasion, or is he paid for them? How does he become your clerk?

Mr. Hemming. The very fact of his instructing me makes him my clerk.

Mr. Mehta observed that sections 126 and 127 applied to professional persons and their clerks when they appeared in the witness box.

The Magistrate ruled that, as far as he could see, Mr. Hemming's objection was quite inadmissible, as Mukoondrao held no legal relation to the witness.

The question, objected to, was then again put by Mr. Mehta, and in reply to it the witness said that Mukoondrao had refused to give him advice, but had told him to go and see Mr. Hemming.

The Magistrate : There is not, after all, much in this answer. (A laugh.)

Mr. Mehta said his object was to show that Dadaji was actually the person who was behind this prosecution.

Cross-examination continued : Did Dadaji inform you that the letter had appeared in the newspapers?—He did. I do not remember if Dadaji told me that the letter was in reply to his own.

Did Dadaji give you any advice?—No.

Did you tell him what you were going to do in the matter?—I did not.

Did you take any interest in the suit which Dadaji had brought in the High Court?—I did not.

Did Dadaji tell you that he was going to file a suit in the High Court?—No. I first came to know about it, when I was served with a summons.

Dadaji had been living with you for five or six years. Did you not expect him then to inform you beforehand of the action he intended to take?—After I had been served with a summons, I thought that Dadaji ought to have told me about it. When I asked him why he did not inform me beforehand, he said that I might not have allowed him to go on with the case.

Did you go to Dr. Sucaram Arjoon to

regarded the karkhana as my own. I was paid Rs. 50 per month by Nagoo Sayaji.

What was Chinamma earning when you took her from the karkhana?—Every woman employed there used to get three annas a day.

How old was she when you first took her in your service?—I cannot say. I have already stated that I do not know her age.

Just try and give an approximate estimate of her age.—I cannot say.

Not the least idea?—No.

Was she twenty years old?—I cannot tell.

More than twenty? Was she 25 years of age?—More than that.

Was she under 30?—I think she was more than 30.

Then what may be her age now?—You may infer from what I have said what must be her age at present. (Laughter.)

I will ask you to exercise your mind a little yourself. Now tell me what may be her age now?—I cannot say.

Supposing Dadaji has said in his evidence that the woman's age is about 40, would you be disposed to agree with him?—I believe she is more than 40.

You have said that after the death of your first child Chinamma went to her native country?—Yes. Her native country is Hyderabad, where she went and lived for four or five years.

You said that she was a very poor woman. How could she maintain herself during all the time she stayed in Hyderabad?—Surely, I cannot answer this question. Probably she had relatives there. On her return from her native country, she came to see me and make inquiries for service. I kept her in my service, as my wife was at that time in an advanced stage of pregnancy. She left my service after two years, but she was allowed thereafter to stay in my house. After she had ceased to be in my service, she maintained herself by selling cigarettes. At present Chinamma lives in the verandah at the back of my house. When Dadaji first came to live with me, I was occupying two rooms in the chawl.

Did Dadaji come to you, because he had no means of maintaining himself?—He was a man in good health, and could maintain himself. He came and lived with me after the death of his brothers.

Did he not come and live with you, because he could not maintain himself?—No. When he came to me and asked to live with me, I said he might.

Did you ask him why he wanted to live in your house?—I did not.

Did he pay you anything for his board and lodging?—Yes, Rs. 6 per month, ever since he came to live with me.

Where did he get the money from?—He used to do some work outside, but I do not know where.

Do you know Dhakji Nanaji, formerly a surveyor in the Collector's office?—I do.

Is he now a pensioner?—I do not know.

But you know him, is it not?—I may know the whole world. What of that? (Laughter.)

Do you remember Dhakji coming to you some years ago, and remonstrating with you about this woman, Chinamma, saying that your wife had complained to him about her?

Mr. Hemming objected to the question, unless counsel gave an undertaking to call Dhakji in proof of the imputation. The objection was overruled.

The witness, on the question being repeated, said, Dhakji had never told him anything of the kind, and swore that he did not. The complainant here called attention to Dhakji's presence in the Court, and said that as he might be called as a witness, he should be asked to go away. Dhakji hereupon left the Court.

Did Dhakji tell you that your wife wished to have Chinamma removed from your house?—When did he tell me so?

The Magistrate: The question is not when he told you so; but whether he did tell you anything of the kind.

Witness: No, he did not. I have already said that I did not know whether Chinamma was married or not.

Mr. Mehta: When you took her from the karkhana, did you inquire whether she was married or not? No, why should I?

Then in your opinion it was not a proper or necessary inquiry to make?—I did not think it material to make that inquiry.

When you kept her in your house out of pure charity, as you say, did you not even then inquire whether this woman had a husband or not?—No, I did not think it necessary.

Did you not know that Chinamma had been twice married, and that she had deserted her first husband when she married a second?—I do not know whether she had two or four husbands. (Laughter.)

Then you did not care to know?—There was no necessity to do so.

And you would have kept her in your house whether she had two or four husbands, all the same?—If I had known she had four husbands, I would not have kept her in my house. I did not make inquiries in this case, because I had no means of doing so.

The complainant's cross-examination having been concluded, the case was adjourned till Wednesday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship Hutton Hall; 1,988 tons, Captain A. Slater, sailed last evening for Calcutta, laden with a cargo of duty paid salt.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman, Captain Detlefsen, sailed yesterday for Aden and Zanzibar with a general cargo, and three first class, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

The S.S. Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain J. R. Gaven, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo, and 130 boxes of ammunition, and the following passengers on board:—Miss Brown and four deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Surat	1676	Parfitt	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Taif	857	Shumacker	E	Haji Cassim Joosub & Co.
„ Clan Ogilvie ..		J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi.....	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ Rosario	1221	McKay	L	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eden Hall..	2353	McDougal	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Inchulva ..	1453	Hough	O	Beyts Craig.
„ Feveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Chanda (s).....	Gaven	Calcutta, July 30.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Swordsman (s) ..	Detlefsen ..	Zanzibar, Aden, &c.
	Hutton Hall (ship)	Slater	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—Steamer Colaba, for Rangoon via Calcutta.
„ Kt. of St. John, for Marseilles.
Ship Fulwood, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

19 Regius s .....Kayll .....Bombay, Aug. 10.
Horn Head s.....Thompson ..Cardiff, June 30.
California s .....Bord .....Liverpool, July 14.
20 Madras s .....Fausset ....Rangoon, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19.—Steamers Euphrates and Putiala. Ship Foyle.
Aug. 20.—Steamers Rozburgh, Mirzapore and Loodiana. and Ship Idomene.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVALS.

21 Africa s .... Calcutta.
22 Tibre s..... ..... Colombo and Pondy.

Aug. DEPARTURES.

20 Sirdhana s..... ..... Nagapatam.
Clan Mackay s .. .. London.
22 Tibre s..... ..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR NEW YORK.

Victoria (s), 700 cwts cloves, Punnet and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Huzara (s), 405 cwts myrabolums, Veerji Hunsraj; 420 cwts myrabolums, D Kessowji; 37 cwts deer horns, S Canji and Co; 1,000 cwts poppy seed, A Blaucheck and Co; 38 bales hides, H S H Jan Mahomed; 7 bales hides, B Boga; 615 cwts myrabolums, A Wallji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 4,297 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald (s), 2000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Brothers; 2008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victoria (s), 10,000 cwts wheat, 27,450 cwts teel seed, 4000 cwts grounds nuts, and 4000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Brothers; 1352 cwts ground nuts, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 200 cwts fennel seed, and 200 cwts cummin seed, Volkart Brothers; 1,549 cwts castor seed, C C Jassanwalla; 1000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 984 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 499 cwts linseed, Lang, Muir and Co; 200 cwts buffalo horns, George Lockhart and Co; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 cwts fennel seed, Volkart Brothers; 87 cwts mother of pearl shells, Alois Schweiger.

FOR VENICE.

Rosario (s), 6000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Surat (s). 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 350 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Stura (s), 50 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s), 600 bales cotton twist and 260 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton twist J D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales cotton twist, S Abhraham; 100 bales cotton twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 65 bales cotton twist, Isaac Ezra and Co.
Stura (s), 79 cwts wheat flour, The Bo Flour Mills and Co; 75 bales twist, M Sorabjee; 175 cwts wheat flour, The Flour Mills Co; 24 bales twist, N Vikaldass; 17 chests opium, D Kishandyal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s), 150 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 150 bales twist, Isaac Ezara and Co; 60 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, S Abhraham; 30 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co.
Stura (s), 50 bales twist, D Benjamin, 25 bales twist, C Bomanji; 16 chests opium, P Rastamji.

FOR SINGAPORE.

Stura (s), 684 cwts wheat flour, The Bo Flour Mills Co

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 23.

Baker, Surgn-Major, Mad, I, M. D. on furlough.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 23.

Baker, Surgn-Major, Mad, I. M. D, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 25th, 1887.

1. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba, on Tuesday next, the 30th inst., at 6 30 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. The following orders are notified:—The Troop will assemble at the Town Hall, this day, Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5-30 p.m., for drill with swords.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE'S RETIRED PAY.

The House of Commons having gone into committee on the Army Estimates the other day, Mr. Hanbury moved to reduce the vote for retired pay by 950*l.*, the amount of the retired pay of General Sir John Adye. By this means he proposed to bring to a practical test the responsibility of the gallant officer, as one of those named by the Secretary of War as being responsible for the supply to the navy of cutlasses and sword-bayonets which were inefficient and unfit for service.

The motion having been seconded by Major Rasch. Colonel Duncan, a member of the committee which had inquired into the matter, stated that there was not the slightest doubt that the conversion of these weapons was a most unwise thing. The Admiralty, however, were supplied with patterns, and reported them to be efficient. He appealed to the committee not to act hastily, but to allow the officers who were incriminated an opportunity of defending themselves.

Mr. H. S. Northcote urged that all that could really be charged against Sir John Adye and his subordinates was that they adhered too closely to the routine of the office, and finding certain processes and tests in existence, they had not altered them. The punishment which it was now proposed to inflict upon them was altogether out of proportion to any offence which might have been committed.

Mr. E. Stanhope pointed out that the blame was divided between individuals and the system of administration, which he hoped would in future be improved. The conversion of these defective weapons took place at a time when Sir John Adye was not director of artillery stores. The pattern was bad, the tests were insufficient, and the manner of conversion was defective; but the most that could be alleged against Sir John Adye was that he trusted too much to representations made to him by the Admiralty. At the utmost he had only been guilty of an error of discretion, for which he ought not to be deprived of the pay he had earned by long service.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman contended that Sir John Adye was entitled to have a full inquiry before he was condemned, and that he could not be held responsible for the selection of the pattern of the weapons complained of.

Lord R. Churchill reminded the Committee that the Secretary for War had himself indicated Sir John Adye and five other officers as those between whom the responsibility for the scandal must be apportioned. There had been enough of inquiry, and ample time had been given to Sir John Adye to defend himself. He assured the Committee that the same system was now going on as went on ten or eleven years ago, and nothing would be done until the House of Commons took the matter into its own hands. He trusted it would reduce this salary by a nominal sum, so that a precedent would be placed upon the records of the House on which it would act vigorously if similar scandals should arise in future.

After some further discussion, Sir W. Barttelot deprecated inflicting a stigma upon a distinguished officer, but appealed to the Government to consent to a nominal reduction of the vote in order to mark the determination of the House to see that our soldiers and sailors were supplied with efficient weapons.

Mr. W. H. Smith expressed the readiness of the Government to accept a small reduction of the vote, as they desired to make it perfectly clear that it was the duty of the Government, of the department, and of the officers serving the department to see that the weapons furnished to our soldiers were such as ought to be placed in the hands of men who were fighting for their country. Any reduction for that object, and not directed vindictively against any officer, they would assent to.

Mr. Bradlaugh having protested against entirely whitewashing an officer who had been condemned by the Secretary for War as being responsible for the issue of defective weapons, Mr. Hanbury substituted for his original proposal a motion to reduce the vote by 50*l.*, as a mark of condemnation of the House upon Sir John Adye and the other officers associated with him.

On a division, the motion for a reduction of the vote was negatived by 145 to 132. Eventually the vote was agreed to, as also was the vote for divine service. On the vote for Martial Law Mr. Labouchere moved a reduction of 2,000*l.*, being the salary of the Judge Advocate-General, but this was negatived by 164 to 92, and the vote was agreed to.

The Irish Extremists of Paris held a meeting on Aug. 3 to vote a resolution of condolence with M. Katkoff's family. General Carrol Tevis was voted in the chair, and after a short discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas a great national disaster has befallen Russia in the death of M. Katkoff, Leader of the Slav Party in that country; whereas M. Katkoff throughout his long and upright career as a statesman and journalist had never been found wanting in sympathy with the cause of Ireland, advocating with fearless voice and pen our imprescriptible rights to national independence, and secretly as well as publicly encouraging the aspirations of our fellow-countrymen; whereas M. Katkoff was imbued with a noble and uncompromising hatred of the British Empire, Ireland's fierce and truculent enemy; and whereas he was one of the best friends of one of Ireland's best friends—France; be it hereby resolved, that we, the Irishmen of Paris, cannot allow the sad occasion to pass by without expressing our profound regret for the loss sustained by Russia in the demise of one of her most chivalrous sons; and be it furthermore resolved that copies of this resolution be at once forwarded to the widow of the deceased patriot, as well as to the editorial office of the *Moscow Gazette*.

We learn from a telegram from China, dated yesterday, that during the preceding fortnight, 6,500 bales of Indian yarn were sold. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 223½ per 100 dollars. The market is reported as quiet.

BEHIND THE EASTERN VEIL.

Eastern women are pitied as unhappy beings, on the theory that they are imprisoned in a gilded cage closely guarded by very ugly eunuchs, and reduced to spend their time in attempting to catch the smiles of a jealous lord, as they sprawl in graceful attitudes on silken cushions. Their only other occupation is understood to be devoring immense quantities of sweetmeats in order to become corpulent; their only amusement the pleasure of poisoning rival wives, and hearing interminable stories of the "Arabian Nights" pattern.

It is true that with the Turk beauty must be fat. It is not so, however, with the Persian; he has the appreciation of a connoisseur for the *juste milieu*. A stout woman in Persia is spoken of as "an elephant," while the leaner ones are generally called "camels." Though they deal largely in hyperbole, the Persians do not mince matters in speaking of the fair sex.

The veil, which is habitually worn out of doors even by the very poor in all great towns of Persia, though its use is unkown among the tribes who form at least a third of the whole population, is clung to by the women as a privilege; it is in fact a domino. The Persian woman out of doors is unrecognizable even by her husband. She sees without being seen, and in the veil it is impossible to detect the age if the wearer, and the Persian lady is nearly always married at fourteen, she begins to fade at seven-and-twenty at latest, at thirty she appears fifty, and there are only two dentists in the whole of Persia.

Polygamy is the luxury of the rich; with the upper and middle classes bigamy is the rule. A man's first alliance is a *mariage de convenance*, the second either a marriage for love or for the gratification of vanity. When your Persian brings home a second wife there is usually a scene which lasts for a week or two; there is a struggle for supremacy, but it is soon over. Both wives do their best to please the master of the house; but they do not attempt to poison each other, unless in very exceptional circumstances. But Persian ladies still believe in the efficacy of lovephiltres, and many an abomination is secretly administered to unfortunate husbands. Happily, the love-philtre, though usually composed of horrible ingredients, is quite harmless.

The bath takes up a good deal of the time of all Persian women. Even the poorest will attend the Hammum at least once a week. For the lady the bath is one of the serious affairs of life, and takes up daily from two to four hours of her time. It is something more than our idea of a bath. The victim is scraped and rubbed and parboiled. The soles of the feet are pumiced until they are soft and tender as those of a little child. The hair is thoroughly washed by means of hot water and the saponaceous clay for which Siraz is celebrated. Then the attendants mix in a brazen bowl the aromatic henna with requisite amount of lemon-juice, till a brown pastei of the consistency of gruel is produced, and several handfuls of the repulsive looking compound are smeared over the lady's head. Then the hair, collected into a mass, is bound up with cabbage-leaves. Small quantities of the dye are smeared over the eyebrows; the soles of the feet, the toes, the palms of the hands, and the finger-tips are also covered with it. And now the lady has to sit perfectly still for from one to three hours, till, like a meerschaum pipe, she colours; and it is exactly the colour obtained on the best specimens of pipes that is most fashionable among the Persian ladies. Day after day the bath is thronged with women, each sitting perfectly still for the colour to "take." But they have their reward; for the henna dyes the hair a beautiful deep warm chestnut; hence grey hair is unknown among Persian ladies. While the colouring process has been going on tongues have been running, and a good deal of scandal has been exchanged. The female barber with a pair of tweezers, has removed every outlying hair from the region of the lady's eyebrows. It is the ambition of every Persian woman that her eyebrows shall meet, or at least appear to do so: so attractive are eyebrows that meet that they are called the "bridge of love." The first care, then, of the Persian beauty is with a little pencil of antimony to unite her eyebrows, and then she proceeds to make them appear of unnatural thickness; her eyelashes are pencilled, too, in a manner not unknown to our own countrywomen. By this time the lady will have smoked many kalians or water-pipes, she will have partaken of tea, and regaled herself with coffee; iced sherbets, too, will not have been wanting. Her finger-tips, nails, and palms, as well as the soles of her feet and her toes have attained a bright chestnut hue which will last a week. The hair is carefully washed once more. It is seldom under a yard long often much more; for the Persian woman never cuts her hair except in front perhaps, when two heavy love-locks are left on either side of the face. The ladies now return home to their noonday breakfasts. After breakfast there is generally a siesta and this in a hot country is almost a necessity. About four, tea and pipes appear; and then the lady receives callers or pays visits, or perhaps does a little shopping, or takes the air mounted on her ambling mule or a donkey of snowy whiteness.

The Persians are a very punctilious race, and it *is* the sensible custom of the country, on making a call, to announce beforehand that you are coming. A thousand and one little points of punctilio have to be observed: a certain number of cups of tea are *de rigueur*, three pipes at least have to be smoked, a few whiffs from each; the rank and precedence of every guest is rigorously observed, and each visitor intrigues for and generally receives a little more than her due. To omit to return a visit is an unpardonable offence. The particular place in the apartment of each guest is regulated to a nicety, and many and bitter are the feuds on this subject.

The Persian lady is a good housewife. She rises with the dawn, she is liberal in her housekeeping, kind to her servants—a little profuse, perhaps, but then living is cheap in the East. The keys of everything are in the keeping of the mistress of the house, and she is usually exact in her accounts. All the vast stock of conserves and sweetmeats, syrups for the preparation of sherbets, and pickles in endless variety, are either prepared by her own fingers or under her eyes. Nor does she disdain to be a confectioner and maker of pastry. If she desires to pay a particular compliment, she will send as a present some dish made by her own hands. As evening approaches—the long and elaborate Persian dinner being partaken of among the upper classes by the sexes apart—she prepares to entertain her husband; she will play to him upon the lute or harmonica; she will sing to him, or read him to sleep with poetry; or she will play with him at backgammon or chess, or recite to him long stories in the style of "The Arabian Nights." When he is sick she nurses him and it is her pride to see that his wardrobe is well supplied and his servants well clad. She will intrigue for him, plead for him, lie for him, and has been known to die for him. She will even carry her complaisance so far as to find another wife for him.

When husband and wife are stricken in years the lady is only too glad to accompany her lord and master upon the great and perilous pilgrimage to Mecca, or to one of the lesser shrines. Should death overtake the husband before he is able to accomplish the pilgrimage, the wife will accompany his body upon a journey that may last a year, to see that it is interred with becoming reverence in the ground adjoining the burial-place of some Mahommedan saint distance and expense being quite unconsidered. The Persian mother is loved by her children; her word is law, and in Persia an undutiful child is unknown. The mother it is who selects wives for her sons and husbands for her daughters. Women in the East are, as a rule, virtuous and religious; and do their duty well.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Mr. J. Spencer Curwen, who has an enthusiastically written article in the *Contemporary Review* on the marked progress of popular music, both in kind and in degree, affirms that the people who frequent music-halls at home, although they patronize the drinking bar freely, would nevertheless rather have music without liquor than liquor without music. "A distinction must be drawn between the West-end music-halls, which, it is to be feared, are wholly bad, and those in the industrial quarters of East and South London, which, bad as they are, are attended by a large number of honest working folk. Music in these places takes its turn with ventriloquism, gymnastics, and caricature of all kinds; even the singing is often little more than rhythmical talking. The sole object of the proprietors is to sell their beer and spirits, and the music is an enormous help." The writer confirms his view with two other instances. "The Victoria Music Hall, in the New Cut, is a splendid attempt to provide music and fun without encouraging habits of drinking. The Corporation of New York lately passed a regulation that music must never be performed at licensed houses, or in buildings or gardens attached to them. The result was that the music-halls and beer-gardens were deserted. People did not care to come and drink when they could hear no music."

"Here is bad news for the Egyptian Government," says *Vanity Fair*. "As my readers are aware, the mails for India, China, and Australia are carried from Brindisi to Alexandria, and thence conveyed by rail to Suez for re-shipment. From the beginning of next year the mail steamers will cease running to Alexandria, and the mails will instead be carried through the Suez Canal. As, in addition to the mails, a large number of homeward and outward bound travellers now proceed overland in Egypt, the effect of the new arrangement will be very serious to the Egyptian Railway."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STORY OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Writing to the *Times*, Mr. Chamberlain gives the following account of the private negociations known as the Round Table Conference:—

The first meeting was mainly occupied with a discussion on the land question, and it is true, as Sir William Harcourt says, that we were all agreed as to the inexpediency of placing any liability on the British taxpayers in connexion with Irish land purchase. Sir William, however, omits to state that the foundation of the whole discussion was an alternative scheme submitted by me which propounded a form of security for the purchase money which would not involve the use of British credit. I have reason to believe that the principle of this proposal found favour with Mr. Gladstone, who had since publicly stated that in his judgement the use of British credit is not necessary to the promotion of an extensive scheme for the abolition of dual ownership.

The subsequent discussion turned chiefly on the question of Home Rule. In his reference to the resolution of the Leeds Conference, Sir William Harcourt omits to state that my adhesion to this resolution—which only insists on the establishment of an Irish Legislative body for the management of distinctively Irish affairs—was conditional on the insertion of words which would admit the claim of Ulster to separate treatment. Sir William Harcourt also omits to say that the whole discussion was founded on a review of the Constitution of Canada, which had been referred to by me in speeches in the House of Commons and elsewhere as affording a basis for the settlement of the Irish question. I must point out that the acceptance of the principle of the Canadian Constitution would necessarily involve the concession of the four main points on which Lord Hartington and myself have continually insisted.

They are:—1. The full and continuous representation of Ireland at Westminster. 2. The separate treatment of Ulster. 3. The reservation of criminal legislation and of the appointment of Judges to the Imperial Parliament. 4. The definition and delegation of specific subjects to be dealt with by any new Legislative authorities hereafter to be created.

The discussion turned upon the modifications which would be necessary in order to apply the Canadian Constitution to the special circumstances and necessitives of Ireland; and I concur with Sir William Harcourt in saying that we had reason to believe that a satisfactory settlement might be arrived at. On the other hand, it is a fact that none of the parties at the Conference actually pledged themselves upon any of the points raised, and no member was committed by anything which passed in the discussion.

Between the 14th of February, when the Conference met for the last time, and the 8th of March, when it was finally abandoned, my efforts were directed to obtaining from Sir William Harcourt on behalf of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues some definite statement on the points which had been under discussion.

The reasons given for the postponement of further conference were two, one of which was entirely disposed of in the course of the correspondence, while the other was the appearance of the *Baptist* letter, to which Sir William Harcourt makes allusion. I pointed out that the objections taken by the Gladstonians to the *Baptist* letter did not differ in character or degree from the objections entertained by myself to letters and speeches of Mr. Gladstone and other members of the Liberal party which appeared during the Conference; but, even if the complaint had been well founded, it appears to me that it could not justify the refusal to make a definite statement on the points of difference. In a speech delivered by Sir William Harcourt on the 9th of March, 12 days after the publication of the *Baptist* letter, he stated publicly that the differences between us were "few and secondary," and the points of agreement "great and many." If this be true, it is still desirable in the interest of union and of the Liberal party as a whole, that Mr Gladstone should clearly state what are these many and important points of agreement, and what are the remaining but secondary points of difference. Such a statement might still be made independently of any personal irritation arising from the publication of controversial matter on either side; but until it is made, and made with authority, the Liberal Unionist party have absolutely no assurance beyond the statement now made by Sir William Harcourt that it is agreed that the power to be given to what he calls the Irish Parliament should be defined in the Act; as to which I can only say that Mr. Gladstone has always contended that this was sufficiently secured by his Home Rule Bill. Beyond and above this single concession—if concession it be—we have nothing but the opinion of Sir William Harcourt that all the other cardinal points of difference might be put in a fair way of settlement.

OUTRAGE ON AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

An attempt has been made at New York by a man named Thomas J. Mooney who is evidently of unsound mind, and has been affected by the tirades of the *Irish world* against the the British and Canadian Governments because of the fishery complications, to set an Atlantic steamer on fire by means of explosives. The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—

"Mooney's attempt was a blundering piece of work, and was certainly to be detected and thwarted. He hired a boat, and rowing directly under the side of the steamer in broad daylight tossed a quart bottle upon the promenade deck, which happened to be deserted then by everybody save one officer. The bottle broke when it struck the deck, and a watery-looking fluid ran out, igniting immediately. There was a slight explosion and a cloud of smoke, then a blaze which emitted a stifling odour of phosphorous and kerosene. The officer saw the bottle strike, and the result sent him scurrying to give the alarm. The flames shot up wherever the liquid ran, and the blaze assumed a threatening aspect in half a minute Captain Healey, of the Queen, two minutes after the alarm was given, had a stream of water from the ship's hose playing on the flames. In five minutes the fire was extinguished, and the crew were at work removing all evidence of the damage. The ship sailed at the usual hour with a full list of passengers. There were 300 people aboard at the time of the attempt, and the crew were taking in a cargo of cotton. Mooney was easily arrested, as he sought to escape by openly rowing away. A bottle, like the one thrown, full of liquid, was found in the boat. On Mooney a large loaded revolver was found, besides a box of cartridges, a small dirk in a sheath, and a written proclamation declaring that as the English Government was now engaged in seizing American ships and holding the crews prisoners, under threats of starvation, and as the American flag had been hauled down on American ships by English warships in a Canadian port and no apology had been offered by the English Government, and as no suitable redress could be expected from the long-eared President and the members of the Cabinet, the majority of whom were extreme Anglomaniacs, and, therefore, more English than the English themselves, "therefore it is resolved that the I. R. Legion of the United States do hereby firmly resolve that our glorious Republic must be upheld, and we hereby notify all good citizens not to go down to the sea in English ships or to patronise them in any way, as all English ships entering or leaving any port of these United States are hereby liable to seizure, attack, or destruction, from the 1st day of August, 1887, until the English Government shall make ample and suitable apologies to the United States. Issued this 1st day of August, in the city of New York, by order of the captain commanding the Legion." The same notice was seen posted on Tuesday on a hoarding around a new building in Lower Broadway. When asked if he posted it, Mooney said, "I don't admit or deny it." He said he was 39 years old, and a native of the North of Ireland. When arrested he asked, "Is there any news from the seat of war?" "What war?" was the rejoinder. "In Canada," said Mooney, adding that two American vessels had been seized; and that he expected serious trouble. When brought to the police-court today, Mooney confessed that he threw the bottle, and said he did it as an act of retaliation against the British Government because it hauled down the American flag in Canadian waters. He threw the bottle as near as possible to the stern, in order that the flames might set fire to the flagstaff, and destroy the flag. He was unmarried, and had no confederates. The act was not an expression of Irish sentiment against England, but of American feeling of retaliation against the British Government for its gratuitous insults to the American flag. Mooney said to a reporter, "This act is the result of long study and determination. I intended purposely to insult and destroy the British flag, and selected the steamer Queen, because of the name. I made two reconnoitring trips on Saturday and Tuesday to select the best place to throw the bottle, and chose the time when the vessel was lying at the pier, in order that the passengers might easily escape. I am only sorry that I failed. I am not in league with any one, and no Irish society has had anything to do with the work. I am in sympathy with any and every movement against the British Government. I know nothing about other explosions on steamships." The docks police authorities suspect that he is the man who carried the infernal machine on board the steamer Guyandotte, and attempted to set fire to the wharf buildings of Morgan's Steamship Company recently. They regard him as a monomanic on the subject. His rooms in Brooklyn have been searched.

Telegraphing later the same correspondent states that Mooney's personal effects were examined at the police headquarters during the afternoon. His trunk contained a mass of mixed wearing apparel, a box of draughtsman's tools, a couple of old hats, and a coil of quick fuse. A black valise was filled with chemicals of the sort used in making powerful explosives. Packages of chlorate of potash and glass tubes filled with phosphorous were carefully stowed in it. A box of fulminating caps, such as are used in blasting, was also found. The caps were packed in sawdust. A paper package held more than a pound of gunpowder. Other papers contained quantities of crystallised chlorate of potash and bits of corks and screws. At the bottom was a heavy brass faucet. Evidently intended to be loaded, and made into a bomb, as the Chicago Anarchists made hand grenades out of pieces of gaspipe. The explosives, fuse, and faucet were secured by the police, as evidence against Mooney at the examination.

PARLIAMENTARY AMENITIES.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—It appears that the friction between the two lower gangways is more serious than the published evidence would suggest. A Conservative member, a recent addition to his party, whose name has been already mentioned as a prominent contributor to the uproar complained of by Mr. Healy, has had a very vigorous correspondence with one of the most demonstrative Radicals across the floor. It seems that the two members met in the doorway the next sitting after the suspension of the member for Longford, and that, as they passed, the Radical made an observation which the supporter of Lord Salisbury promptly challenged. In the course of the exchange which followed, the aggressor hinted at a trip to the Continent, and declared himself prepared to set out for Brussels immediately if satisfaction was refused. His heroic attitude was somewhat ingloriously treated; for the story goes that he was told that his offer was rubbish, to which he retorted with an invitation to come outside and settle the matter. It was objected to this proposal that an encounter in the neighbourhood of the house would be certainly interrupted; but this objection was coupled with the assurance that if he really thirsted for Tory blood he could be accommodated forthwith by stepping into a vehicle, which would cost him nothing, and joining in a drive to some quiet corner out of the direct likelihood of interruption This offer was not accepted, however, but the same night the Conservative member received a letter couched in offensive terms, and intimating an intention to "post" him, as far as modern conditions permit that process, by circulating a charge of personal cowardice against him. The reply to this missive was a clear notice that any proceeding of the kind would be met at the earliest opportunity by a thrashing, and inasmuch as size and strength are much with the Ministerialist, it is supposed that the silence which has been preserved since on the subject is due to the belief that the game is not worth the candle, and the programme might prove a dangerous one to carry out. It is also said that Mr. De Lisle has had a private correspondence of a highly belligerent character with a Nationalist member, not Mr. Healy, and gossips note the fact that Mr, De Lisle now makes his appearance in public armed with a stout stick.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

The report of the Select Committee on Perpetual pensions was issued this morning as a Parliamentary paper. The committee are of opinion that pensions, allowances and payments ought not in future to be granted in perpetuity, on the ground that all such grants should be limited to the persons actually rendering the services intended to be rewarded by such grants, and that such rewards should be wholly or in main part defrayed by the generation benefited by the services so recognised. That it is unjust that future generations should be burdened with payments to persons who have had no share in the original services. That offices with salaries and without duties, or with merely nominal duties, ought to be abolished. That all existing perpetual pensions, allowances, and payments, and all hereditary offices should be determined and abolished. That in all such commutations the Lords of the Treasury should take into consideration the circumstances of such pension, allowance, or payment, and whether or not any real service had been rendered by the original grantee, or was now performed by the actual holder of the office. That where no service, or merely nominal service is rendered by the holder of an hereditary office, and where no service, or merely nominal service, was rendered by the original grantee of the pension, allowance, or payment attached to such office the pension, allowance or payment shall in no case continue beyond the life of the present holder or recipient. That in all cases the method of commutation ought to involve and ensure a real and substantial saving to the nation. That the rate of commutation usually adopted, of about 27 years' purchase, is too high. That since the 1st January, 1881, 330 pensions, payments, and allowances, amounting in all to the annual sum of 18,957*l.* 9s. 6d., have been commuted by the payment of 527,933*l.* 18s. 4d., and at rates of commutation varying from 10 years to 30 years' purchase, and that some of these pensions appear to have been commuted without sufficient inquiry.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF AN ENGLISH HOTEL.

The style of charging dinners is to submit to you, says the correspondent of a Boston paper, a printed blank upon which what you have ordered is written, and just before rising from the table you are desired to approve it by signature before the waiter carries it to the cashier to be charged to your account; and if staying at the hotel for a few days you are only permitted to pay for what you order on leaving, or, if remaining more than a week, at the end of each week, when the huge bill of items is handed in. It is, of course, impossible to tell then if the charges for the various meals, &c., have all been made correctly, unless one is blest with a memory not vouchsafed to ordinary mortals, or does as a friend of the author did who was staying there with his family, make daily record of everything they ordered in his pocket memoranda, by which he discovered an error of account. "In future," said he to the bookkeeper, "I will pay the waiter for each meal as I finish." "Quite impossible, I assure yah, sir." "Why so? I observe people do it every day." "Er—yes, beg your pardon, but those are transients, sir." "Well, consider me a transient and I'll pay as they do." "Really, we couldn't—we—ah—have to have a system—our enormous business, doucher know." "Enormous business! What do you call an enormous business?" said the now irate American. "Why immense dinner trade; why, we often have to dine two hundred and fifty persons a day hyar!" and the young man leaned back, as if half expecting the American would reel under his announcement. "How many?" said the latter. "Two hundred and fifty a day!" "Now, look here, young man, don't ever tell that to any other American; if you do, he will laugh in your face for calling it a big business. Why, I am from a second-rate city where at one of our regular hotels from five to six hundred are dined daily, while three or four clubs of thirty to forty members each are having dinners in different parts of the house at the same time." "Really—most extraordinary." "Extraordinary! No, Sir; I have sat down in a dining-room at Saratoga Springs where over a thousand were dined at once, with not half the trouble of getting served that there is in this country."

A recent issue of one of the Home architectural papers contains an illustration of the interior of the saloons provided in the new steamers which are being built for the P. and O. Company:—"The decorations are of a lavishly ornate description and far eclipse anything of the kind ever attempted on any of the Company's previous steamers. The panelling of the walls is of elaborate wainscot, whilst the ceilings consists of wainscot ribs with tapestry panels coloured in white and gold, the whole being from the designs of Mr. T. E. Collcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute. It may be added that the register tonnage of each of the four ships is 7,000 tons, which will show, when compared with the older class of steamers, what splendid vessels are these latest additions to the P. and O. fleet. Alas! that they are not destined for the Indian mail service."

THE PAY OF FOREIGN M.P.'S.

Some curious statistics have just been published concerning the salaries given to members of Parliament in various foreign nations. To begin with France, the senators and deputies receive the same remuneration—namely, £1 sterling a day. In Belgium each member of the Chamber of Representatives gets £17 a month. In Denmark the members of the Landsthing are paid about 15s. a day. In Portugal the Peers and Commons are given the same sum, which is £67 a year. In Sweden the members of the Diet receive £66 for a Session of four months, but they have to refund a fine of 12s. for every day's absence. That is not a bad idea. In Switzerland the members of the National Council get 10s. per diem, and those of the Council of State from 6s. to 10s. In the United States Congressmen are paid £308 a year, and are allowed an indemnity for travelling expenses. In Norway the members of the Storthing receive 14s. a day during the Session, which lasts about six weeks. In Italy the senators and deputies are not unpaid, but they are allowed travelling expenses and certain privileges. In Spain the members of the Cortes are also unpaid, but enjoy many advantages and immunities. In Greece the senators get £20

VANDALISM AT BYRON'S GRAVE.

We take the following from the *Saturday Review*, and sincerely hope the protest may not be without avail. There are few things more odious than the practise of building churches "to the honour and glory of God" by desecrating the tombs of great men:—

Although Hucknall Torkard stands almost within the borders of Sherwood Forest, and no great distance from the "Dukeries," it is not in itself a very lovely spot. It owes its one attraction to the possession of Byron's grave. The poet was buried in the family vault underneath the parish church, beside the first Lord Byron and his six brothers, all stout Royalists in the great Civil War. Mrs. Byron, his mother, and his only child, Ada, Lady Lovelace, rest in the same tomb; and over them is the simple marble tablet which Lady Lovelace caused to be placed to her father's memory. Many people will regret to hear that by way of "restoration" the church is to be pulled down in great part and rebuilt on a different plan, and in such a manner as to obliterate all memorials of Byron, and cause even the slab to tell a falsehood, as it will no longer be over the vault. The object of this vandalism is not very plain. The church is not a beautiful one, and a "thorough restoration" a few years ago failed to improve it; but it is in complete repair. To lengthen the church by pulling down the chancel and rebuilding it some twenty feet further east; to build transepts and raise a clerestory in the nave, will wholly transform it. There will, literally, not be an old feature left within or without. Yet such is the scheme of the "Restoration" Committee. Two alternative schemes were before them; for the parishioners have outgrown the old accommodation, and some years ago built a chapel-of-ease at the other end of the town. It was open to them either to build a third church, or to enlarge the chapel, and they were further encouraged to adopt one or other of these courses by an offer of £1,000 from a neighbouring clergyman. This offer they reject, preferring to destroy the one object of interest in the place, and refusing to follow the good example of such parishes as St. Mary-le-bone, Great Stanmore, and Rugeley—to mention only a few—where new churches have been built without the unnecessary destruction of the older ones. The work has not yet been commenced, and it is just possible that a protest may have some effect, if not on the minds of the "Restoration" Committee, at least on those of the providers of the funds.

THE WOES OF AN ENGLISH AUTHOR.

The following letter from Mr. Grant Allen appears in the New York *Critic*:—

The Nook, Horsham-road, Dorking, July 7, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say I cannot comply with your request. I make it a rule never to send my autograph to collectors; and as even to refuse is in this case practically to comply (if one signs one's own name), I generally leave all letters on the subject absolutely unanswered. In your case, however, as you set forward to some extent a public plea, I will partially break through my rule, so far as to say I do not think my own handwriting can ever be of any interest to anybody anywhere. If people really cared about my work, they would buy my books; which they don't. For ten years I have been fighting a hard battle against poverty, in writing scientific works; and now I am just being compelled to retire from the hopeless contest and take to penny-a-lining for a livelihood at vulgar stories. A world that won't find me in bread can't be very anxious to get my autograph. Against Americans, in particular, I feel, not unnaturally, a certain moral prejudice. They may perhaps read my books—I dont know whether they do or not—but at any rate they buy them in pirated editions, which never bring me in a penny. (Stop: one publisher once sent me 50 dols., and another 100 dols., as the American contribution towards my support.) I dont blame the publishers—they are not protected themselves; but I do blame you, the American people, for not making a juster law upon this matter. On me personally the want of copyright presses very hardly—exceptionally hardly; and for two reasons. In the first place, while there is only a very small and non-paying audience in England for popular scientific books, there is a very large and paying audience in America, among your well-educated middle classes. In the second place, I feel it all the harder because I was myself born in America, brought upon on one of the Thousand Islands, and taught my first rudiments of higher education beneath the shadow of the elms at Yale College, New Haven. But just because I have the misfortune to be a British subject—a misfortune for which I am in no wise accountable, and which, if possible, I would gladly shuffle off—I can get no protection for the labour of my hands and brain in a great country for which I still feel a deep and enduring affection, in spite of its systematically robbing me out of three-fourths of my paltry income. Under these circumstances I have to work far too hard for my living, and for those dependent upon me, to find time for writing my name over and over again on behalf of collectors of autographs As a rule, I am glad enough to lay down the pen out of my aching fingers as soon as the day's work is fairly over. You will therefore excuse me for my refusal to comply with your request, and you are quite at liberty to place this letter in any library in all America, where it may stand a chance of rousing one American to a sense of the injustice you are nationally committing against the poor hard-worked, underpaid, struggling young English authors.—Yours very faithfully,

GRANT ALLEN.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	9
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb.	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	6
Do. small, each	0	3	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Gut, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb.	0	4	6	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	3	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0			
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb.	0	3	0	0	3	0

KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1	2	0
Fore " " "	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort "	0	10	6
Fore " " "	0	9	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	7	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	1	0	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	15	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	9	0
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb.	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon per lb.	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled lard per lb.	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	7	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, small, each	0	6	0
Custard apples each	0	1	6
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	6	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	2	6
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	9	0
Melons, water, large each	1	8	0
Do. small, "	1	0	0
Do. musk, large, each	0	1	9
Do. do. small, each	0	1	3
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	0	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	6	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	6
Pears per doz.	0	8	0
Apples Cashmere per doz.	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	2	0
Moonsoonibees, per dozen	1	0	0
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
PICKLES COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small, per seer	0	1	6
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghogary	2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Coreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra	5	2	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Warree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
DRY FISH—			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. Small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	3	6	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	4	0
Do. large per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. Poona or Surat per maund	1	0	0
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	8
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. red, per dozen	0	1	0
Tomatoes, per seer	0	2	0
Green Peas, per seer	0	2	0
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals, Nagpur, per seer	0	0	6
Do. Bombay, per seer	0	6	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	10	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	4	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	1	0
Beams, double, per seer	0	1	0
Parsley, per small bunch	0	0	3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	6	0	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	1	4	0
Do. medium, per pair	0	12	0
Do. small, per pair	0	10	0
Do. black, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. do. small do.	1	8	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	14	0
Bouie very large, per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	2	8	0
Ghoall, large, each	3	0	0
Do. small, each	2	0	0
Bhing, large, each	0	9	0
Prawns, large, per doz.	0	4	0
Do. small, per doz	0	1	6
Crawish, each	0	0	9
Bumlows, per score	0	0	9
Shrimps, per score	0	0	6
Jiptee, large, each	1	2	0
Do. small, each	0	12	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	2	0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

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